

BOOTH'S KIDNEY PILLS
Booth's Mi-O-Na Tablets
Parisian Sage Hair
Tonic in Stock
at
Campbell's Prescription
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Silverplate That Is Government Tested

Our Silver Plate is made especially for us, and the Government's last test proved that our plated ware contained more silver than any other similar product on the market today.

Our plate is made for us in two qualities:—"At quality" and the "triple plate."

It matters not what you may need in this line, we have it, either in single pieces—plain or fancy—or the very handsome cabinet sets, such as our \$40.00 set, beautifully incased in solid oak cabinet—Containing one dozen knives, one dozen forks, one dozen dessert knives, one dozen dessert forks, one dozen teaspoons, one dozen dessert spoons, one dozen table spoons.

This \$40 set would make a very appropriate presentation.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to every purchaser that goods bearing our stamp are the best that can be made by skilled workmen, are plated with full weight of pure silver and hand burnished which is the most durable process of finishing.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
Victoria, B.C.

WHIS-PER

Ask for Blue Funnel Scotch Whisky and Perrier Water

Gilbey's Invalid Port, pint, 75c; quart, \$1.25
Penfold's Australian Doctor's Port, per quart bottle, \$1.25
Gilbey's St. Merlot Claret, quart bottle, 75c; per case, \$7.50
Gilbey's Madeira Wine, per bottle, \$1.00
Lyons' Crown Port, per bottle, \$1.00
Lyons' 2 Crown Port, per bottle, \$1.25
Lyons' 3 Crown Port, per bottle, \$1.50
Lyons' 5 Crown Port—finest procurable—per bottle, \$2.00
3 Star Glenlivet Scotch, per bottle, 85c; Imp. qt., \$1.25;
per gallon, \$4.50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Liquor Merchants
1316 Broad Street Tel. 1590
SEE SPECIAL AD. ON PAGE TWO

CORRECT FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

ACHIEVEMENT

In supplying correct footwear for the entire family is an art that does not come in a flash—it comes from long experience, coupled with business integrity and keen discernment, and in showing

Our Spring Styles

We have gained the satisfaction of feeling that every man, woman or child can be given the best values in Shoes it is possible to obtain in the city.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria B.C.

Dog's Head Bass Dog's Head Guinness

We are agents for these famous brands, bottled by Read Bros., Limited, London, the largest bottlers of export "Bass" and "Guinness" in the world.

Your licensed grocer can supply you for home use.

Call for "Dog's Head Bass" and "Dog's Head Guinness" at your hotel, club or restaurant.

Pither & Leiser

Wholesale Distributors.

Corner Fort and Wharf Streets, Victoria.
Vancouver and Nelson, B. C.

CYCLONES SWEEP SOUTHERN STATES

Parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee Visited by Fierce Winds—Destruction of Property

SOME FATALITIES ARE REPORTED

Small Town in Georgia Badly Wrecked and Many People Injured—Heavy Snow Fall in Several Northern States

MANCHESTER, Ga., April 16.—The town of Woodland, 9 miles south of Manchester, on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, experienced a destructive cyclone this afternoon, practically every house in the town being more or less seriously damaged. A number of stores were almost completely wrecked, as were several residences, and big trees were uprooted throughout the town.

A number of persons are reported seriously injured. A relief train was sent to Woodland from Manchester, but no details of the storm have been received here yet.

The railroad suffered heavy damage in the wrecking of two freight trains and a badly damaged track. When the blow struck Woodlands five cars of a side-tracked freight were blown over on to the main line, and a moment later another freight dashed into them, making kindling wood of the box cars and tearing up the track for a distance of one hundred yards. No members of the crews of the trains were injured.

Fatalities Reported.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—Reports today from Mississippi, Arkansas and western Tennessee tell of much damage from the storm which swept those sections. Outhouses and small buildings were destroyed or damaged and telegraph and telephone wires blown down. Two fatalities were reported. At Scottsboro, Ala., the daughter of J. V. Brandon was killed by lightning. At Joplin, Mo., a negro woman was crushed to death under a house.

Damage is Widespread.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16.—Reports of a storm of serious proportions in northern Mississippi and central Alabama, were received here today through the commercial telegraph companies, which reported that their trunk lines running to the east had been seriously crippled by high winds.

Unconfirmed reports of property damage and possible loss of life were received from that section of the country lying between Meridian, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala., on the south, and Lowe's Point, Miss., and Birmingham, on the north.

Snow in Northern States

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 16.—Snow and sleet which fell all night and part of today has broken down five miles of telegraph poles along the Great

Northern railroad in this county. Six inches of snow is on the ground.

WINNONA, Minn., April 16.—Southern Minnesota and South Dakota are under several inches of snow tonight as the result of a snow storm that lasted throughout the day. Farther north it is reported a snow fall averaged eight inches. The storm will have a disastrous effect on the blossoming fruit and garden products. Grain will not suffer.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 16.—According to reports which reached Des Moines today, a snow storm is raging throughout Iowa which promises to do great damage to fruit crops. In Des Moines snow began falling at 10 o'clock this morning and fell all day. At Yetu the heaviest snow of the year is reported.

KAISER AND ROOSEVELT

Interest Aroused Over Coming Meeting of two powerful men.

BERLIN, April 16.—Interest in Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Berlin has been much enhanced by the announcement that he will be the guest of the Kaiser at the Royal Castle for four days. Apart from showing his deep personal esteem for the ex-President, the Kaiser means, of course, to pay a noteworthy compliment on the American nation in general. It has not escaped him that Mr. Roosevelt is the idol of his compatriots and that in honoring him His Majesty is honoring them. Besides, there are possibilities of another Roosevelt reign.

Apart from their various affinities, the Kaiser and the ex-President, though they have never met, are genuine admirers of the respective characteristics that have made both of them famous and popular. The opinions they exchange would assuredly make rich reading if they were to percolate beyond the walls of Berlin Schloss. Mr. Roosevelt knows the German language fairly well and will "trade" it, as he would say, in his lecture at the University. He was educated at Dresden as a young man and has used German in numerous political campaigns in the United States.

KILLED IN FALL DOWN STAIRWAY

Hilton Keith Met With Fatal Accident at Colonist Hotel Last Evening—Survived Only Short Time

An old-time Victorian, Hilton Keith, met with an accident which proved fatal a little more than half an hour later, at about 3.30 o'clock last evening. He fell from the top of the stairs at the Colonist hotel, Beacon Hill, sustained a fracture of the skull, and scarcely survived to reach St. Joseph's hospital.

Yesterday morning Mr. Keith walked into the Colonist hotel and announced that he wanted a room, it being his intention to occupy it for two or three days. He was accommodated, and as far as known, kept to his apartment until dinner hour. Then he obtained something to eat and retired again.

Nothing further was heard until the noise of a heavy fall startled the attendants and investigation disclosed Mr. Keith lying unconscious at the foot of the stairs.

Dr. George Hall was summoned. He found the patient in the stupor from which he never recovered. His head was severely battered, the right side of the skull being fractured in several places. He was immediately taken to the hospital, but a few minutes after reaching there he died.

What led to the fatal accident could not be learned last night and the indications are that it will remain a mystery. The doctor declares that Mr. Keith must have fallen very heavily, for it was a hard blow that inflicted the injuries evident. It is supposed that when at the top of the stairway and about to descend he became dizzy, stumbled, and crashed to his death.

Deceased has been a resident of Victoria for years and is well known in business circles. He was an expert accountant, for a time being in the employ of the Empress hotel in that capacity, while for upwards of two years he supervised the books of the Briard hotel. Lately he became identified with the realty business, entering into partnership with Messrs. Nelson and Cross, the firm quarters being situated in the McGregor block. He had no family, was an Englishman between 48 and 50 years of age, and came to Canada thirty-eight years ago, residing in Toronto, Ont., some time ago coming to British Columbia.

At the time of going to press no arrangements had been made for an inquest, although it is likely that one will be ordered.

Goes to Hague Arbitration

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 16.—Premier Morris will leave here tomorrow for New York, whence he will sail Wednesday for The Hague, where he will represent the colony of Newfoundland at the arbitration over the fishery dispute with the United States.

Promise of Good Season

NELSON, B.C., April 16.—The movement in the lumber mills, where great activity now prevails all over the interior of the province, has been the feature of the past week. In mining, while the ore output is satisfactory, matters have been quiet, and the ore receipts for the week are slightly under the average for the year so far. In the fruit growing business all is activity. Many meetings have been held at different points, making preparations for the coming season, which promises to be an unusually good one, with a large increase in the output and acreage under cultivation, and in addition the facilities for transporting the fruit and getting it on the outside markets have been placed on a satisfactory footing.

MR. CORNWALL KNOWS NOTHING

Endeavor Made to Show That He Owns Stock in Construction Company Connected With Waterways Railway

ASSERTS IGNORANCE AS TO COMPANY

Is Also Ignorant Regarding the Deal by Which Bond Guarantee of \$20,000 Per Mile Was Granted Clarke

EDMONTON, April 16.—Does J. K. Cornwall, M. P. for Peace River, own stock in the Canada West Construction company, as a company with power to operate a steamboat line on the northern rivers, by virtue of the agreement between himself and Clarke whereby he was to get \$25,000 for a controlling interest in Cornwall's steamboat line?

That was quite evidently what R. B. Bennett was trying to prove this morning when he elicited the information from Cornwall under cross-examination that in addition to the \$25,000, \$1400 of which has already been paid, Cornwall was to receive stock in a company that was to be organized by Clarke to take over the steamboat line in conjunction with the Great Waterways railway. The Canada West Construction company has this power, but Cornwall knew nothing as to whether this was the company in which he was to hold stock as a steamboat owner.

This was practically the only new evidence which was brought out this morning, and the investigation was adjourned till Monday morning.

Cornwall again repeated the statement that he had received no cash or stock for the option this syndicate has given to Bowen or Clarke. He said he heard nothing during all the times he met Clarke in Edmonton or elsewhere to show that he had fixed up a deal with the government to guarantee the bonds of this railway for \$20,000 to cover practically this same ground as the railway for which Cornwall's syndicate had been refused a \$12,000 guarantee.

His whole evidence was to the effect that he knew nothing of the negotiations, although he met Clarke many times. He knew nothing, although he met Woods, Cross, McLeod, Clarke and Minty all together in New York at the time they went there to settle regarding the bond issue with Morgan. He knew nothing of why they were there.

MEN MAY VOTE TO END STRIKE

Philadelphia Traction Employees to Decide Question at Barn Meetings—Terms Were Offered by Company

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Contrary to expectations, the striking motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company did not call off the strike at today's mass meeting, but decided to put the question to a vote of all of the men at the nineteen barns tonight and tomorrow. The result of the vote at each barn will be immediately sent to strike headquarters, and it is expected that the majority will declare for a return to work. The strike leaders hope to be able to make the vote public tomorrow afternoon, and they fully expect to see the men back at work early next week.

The meeting today was to ratify the action of the executive committee of the strikers in accepting the terms offered by the traction company on March 29. C. O. Pratt, national organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways employees, presided at the meeting. He urged the men to accept the proposal, and declared that it would result in an ultimate victory for them.

The main features of the company's offer provide for a return of the men, after which their grievances, including wages, will be taken up with committees. The 174 men whose discharge precipitated the strike, are to be taken back and their cases arbitrated.

All men who cannot be immediately reinstated in their old positions are to receive \$2 per day until they receive a regular run. There was considerable objection to accepting the company's offer. The discussion continued to night, and it was finally decided to take up the matter in the barn meetings, so that an accurate vote might be obtained.

French Minister Dead

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The death of M. Auzepy, the French minister to Guatemala, of heart disease, aggravated by the altitude of Guatemala city, was announced in a dispatch today. His body will be returned to France by way of New Orleans and New York.

CHARLOTTE BEATS VICTORIA'S RECORD

With no flaunting of banners and without any warning, the Princess Charlotte cut a minute and a half from the time for the run between here and Seattle yesterday, when she made the distance from British Ledge to Four Mile Point in two hours fifty-seven and a half minutes.

The best time previously was made two years ago by the Princess Victoria, when that vessel covered the same course in two hours and fifty-nine minutes. The Charlotte's best time for the distance previously was three hours and two minutes.

On the run yesterday and with her two engines in charge, five more revolutions per minute were obtained than the Scottish experts got out of her during their tests here, after weeks of tuning and with specially selected coal. The tides were not as favorable as they might have been.

Weston at His Old Home

FREDONIA, N. Y., April 16.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here from Erie, Pa., at 7 o'clock tonight, covering the distance of 48 miles in 19 hours, which included a five hours' stop for rest at Westfield. Weston formerly lived in Fredonia, and he was given a great ovation by his former townsmen. A reception in his honor was held at the opera house, at which he was presented with a substantial purse. He will remain in Fredonia over Sunday.

SURVEY PLANS FOR THE SEASON

Government Will Send Out a Much Larger Number of Parties This Year Owing to Increased Vote

In order that the fullest and most dependable information as to available public lands may be placed in the hands of intending settlers in British Columbia, arrangements are being rapidly perfected by the Department of Lands, under the supervision of Surveyor-General E. B. McKay, for a busy season ahead by the corps of surveyors employed by the Provincial Government. Many of these have already left to execute their important assignments in the outlying districts of the Province; others are at present making up, packing and forwarding their several bases of operation the necessary outfits for the season; while others still are awaiting their marching orders, expecting to be despatched to the front—as the ever-receding frontier line is known to them—some time early in the merry month of May.

The season of 1910-11 will be a busy one. With an appropriation of \$300,000 available for survey work, much should be accomplished. That much will be done, and that much of a character most beneficial to the man who really wants to "get upon the land," to new new farms and homes out of the wilderness, the record of the Department gives assurance.

And, parenthetically, it should be understood by the public that the bona fide settler is in a position different from and much superior to any other investor, in so far as the taking up of lands in British Columbia is concerned. Reserves have no terror for him. Indeed, the term "reserved" does not apply to the actual settler, save and except in the few special and isolated cases where reserves are made for distant and specific purposes, as for university endowment, etc.

Abstract of Plans

In order that the public may to a certain extent be brought in touch with the operations of the little surveyors' army, the following abstract of the general plan of campaign is here presented. It shows how the comprehensive survey system of the Department is being steadily developed, so that in the measurably near future information will be available for those who may require it, as to any particular section of the Province offering lands suitable for settlement.

Surveyor H. Neville-Smith, of New Westminster, is this season to continue last year's work in the upper Lillooet district, operating generally in new country towards the headwaters of the Bonaparte—along a fine, elevated plateau, offering lands of apparently very considerable value for general settlement purposes.

T. H. Taylor, of Vancouver, together with Hermon & Burwell, also of that city, will survey and report upon the lands contained in the British Columbia Government's Peace River reserve of four million odd acres. The assignment of these two parties is in brief to make a thorough reconnaissance, spying out the land with a view to its future surveying to meet the requirements of settlers.

F. C. Swannell, of Victoria, will be engaged in instrumental survey work in the Cariboo district, dividing up lands there for the invading army of settlers. So also will Gore & McGregor, of this city, represented in the field by Surveyor J. F. Templeton; Charles Ellicott, of Victoria, working through Cariboo south from busy Fort George; O. B. N. Wilkie, of Trout

Continued on Page five.

LABOR TROUBLE MAY LAST LONG

Lockout in German Building Trades Likely to Prove Beginning of Struggle Between Employers and Workers

QUARTER MILLION ALREADY LEFT IDLE

General Employers' Association Assists Master Builders Unions Will Endeavor to Find Funds for Idle Men

BERLIN, April 16.—The building trades lockout, which already has made a quarter of a million workmen idle, appears to be the beginning of a long, struggle affecting many divisions of national industry. The employers have locked out the men in an effort to put an end at once and for all to what they regard as the intolerable demands of the latter.

The employers declare that the workmen have been pursuing for several years a policy of forcing higher wages and shorter hours by bringing about strikes in various cities, thus securing occasional advantages which they would be unable to obtain through concerted action. They also say that the time has come when employers must stand together to hold their position against their employees. The general employers' organization, which includes representatives of every German industry, is firmly supporting the lockout, and has already voted several million marks for the aid of the master builders.

The organization apparently proposes to supply the sines of war so long as the lockout continues.

The labor unions, too, had been making preparations for a lockout, and planned to support their idle members. The general members of the Socialist organizations, which comprise by far the larger part of the organized builders, have decided to attempt no assistance for the first two weeks, and owing to the huge proportions of the lockout it will be an extremely difficult problem for labor unions to secure sufficient contributions to maintain their members and their families through a prolonged period of idleness.

BOGUS PICTURES

American Lady Alleges She Was Victimized and Vendors Arrested.

TOURS, France, April 16.—The Count and Countess Daulby de Gatigny, who occupy a beautiful chateau at St. Cyr-sur-Loire, have been arrested on complaint of Mrs. Lucy Paine, the widow of Charles Hamilton Paine of Boston, on the charge of misrepresentation in connection with the sale of alleged false paintings, valued at millions of francs. Mrs. Paine now resides in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne. She says that the Countess de Gatigny, who was formerly Miss Laura Hunt, of Boston, has entered suit against her in Boston to recover \$500,000 in payment of pictures to the number of \$1, which Mrs. Paine purchased from her. Mrs. Paine alleges the paintings were fraudulently sold as originals, whereas they were for the most copies. They were by Corots, Mignards, and Correggios, including the famous "Sleep of Antiope" which is now in the Louvre.

PRAIRIE CROPS

Reports Show That Seeding is About One Month Earlier Than Last Year

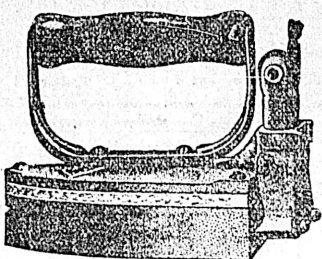
WINNIPEG, April 16.—The Free Press presents the first report of the season of 1910 showing the amount of seeding done and general conditions on April 14th throughout the three western provinces.

Some 225 inquiries were sent out and some 175 replies have been received by wire. These are well distributed over the entire grain growing sections, and give a fair idea of conditions as a whole. The reports show the following points of special interest:

Seeding is fully one month earlier than 1909, the seed bed is in good condition and only one or two points are actually in need of rain. There has been more careful cultivation than usual, tending to conserve the moisture in the soil. Some sections show wheat up four inches, while a number of points have wheat well above ground. The increase in wheat acreage will be large, running from 10 per cent in Manitoba to 40 per cent in Alberta. There will be practically no increase in the oat acreage, indeed when the seed is all in there may be a slight decrease. Flax is not being sown to such an extent as might have been expected, probably due to the difficulty of securing seed. The increase in acreage of this grain will be mainly confined to districts. Four large areas are being broken by steam, and will be put in on spring breaking. The seeding conditions throughout the country are not only satisfactory, they are exceptionally promising.

Old Baseball Manager Dead

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 16.—Tom J. Loftus, a veteran baseball player and manager, died this afternoon after a brief illness of cancer of the throat. He was 54 years old. Loftus was president of the Three I League in 1908, and had been manager of the St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Washington clubs.



WE STAND BACK

Of every Electric Iron we sell. 'Ten Days' Free Trial to Victorians. Telephone us, when we make prompt delivery.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets

Tel. 123

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

Have won an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have just taken into stock many of their best known varieties and your orders will receive our prompt attention.

Smyrna, per lb.	25
Fig Bar, per lb.	25
Assorted Sandwich, per lb.	25
Fleur de Lis, per lb.	25
Solar Wafers, per lb.	25
Social Tea, per lb.	25
Water Wafers, per lb.	40
Water Ice Wafers, per lb.	40
Cracknels, per lb.	35
Reception Wafers, per tin	35
Graham Wafers, per tin	35
Fruit Cakes, per 1-lb. tin	35

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

Seed Potatoes

We have especially selected stocks of the following well known varieties: EARLY ROSE, EARLY ROCHESTER, ROSE, BEAUTY OF HEBRON, BURBANK, ST. PATRICK, UP-TO-DATE, RALEIGH, EARLY, MAINCROP AND LATE.

Place your order early before stocks are exhausted. We will reserve for you until required.

WE RETAIL IN ANY QUANTITY.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

1416-1420 Broad St. Phones 157 and 120

OFFICERS AND MEN COME FROM HALIFAX

Exchange Between Work Point Garrison and Defences on the Atlantic, the First Since Imperials Left.

Forty-two non-commissioned officers and men for the Work Point garrison are expected to arrive from Halifax today. Some days ago twelve men from the local garrison were sent to Halifax. It is the first time since the departure of the Imperial troops that exchanges have been made. Some of the newcomers are engineers to be added to the small force at Work Point. The engineers' branch had gradually dwindled since the Imperial troops left until there were but nineteen.

VICTORIA SEEN FROM BALLOON

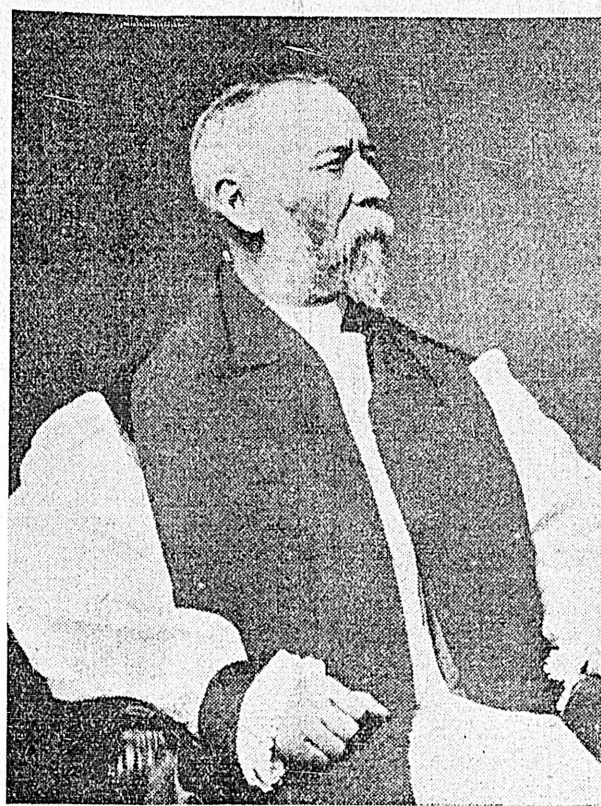
Winnipeg Resident Invents Photographic Instrument Capable of Producing Moving Pictures Showing City

A photographic instrument has been invented by Richard Farrell, agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, Man., which will permit the securing of a panoramic picture of a city, complete in every respect, no matter what its size, and its reproduction on canvas in kaleidoscope style. It is his intention to make a tour of the Pacific Northwest at an early date and to take moving views of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and, in fact, all the important centres of the Coast.

The idea is that these should be reproduced at the Selkirk Exposition, to be held at Winnipeg in 1914. Spectators will enter a building somewhat like those at which the Battle of Gettysburg and other such scenes were portrayed on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. They will see to enter a balloon, to soar over the city to such a height as to be able to plainly discern every detail. As an advertisement and as an entertainment Mr. Farrell believes that his device will prove somewhat out of the ordinary and exceedingly popular. Mr. Farrell has long been engaged in

the encouragement of immigration to Canada. He is responsible for the establishment of a number of colonies in different parts of Canada. In the West the settlement of Bella Coola is in part, a monument to his efforts. He brought a large number of Swedes from the outside and settled them there where they have since prospered.

Mob Gibes at Hat
NAPLES, April 16.—A Chanteleur hat has nearly caused a riot in Naples.



THE LATE RIGHT REV. JOHN DART
Bishop of New Westminster

A young woman wearing a particularly striking example of this species of headgear appeared in the Via Toledo and was speedily surrounded by a crowd.

The laughter and gibes of her critics caused the young woman to take refuge in a shop, where she faintly. Meanwhile the crowd increased until traffic was interrupted. The mob refused to disperse until the wearer of the Chanteleur hat reappeared.

Finally a man dressed as a woman was sent out of the shop, carrying the derided hat in his hand. Four police-

men escorted him through the crowd, which hissed and groaned. Later the owner of the hat went home in a cab. She has destroyed the hat.

Skeleton Lawsuit
COPENHAGEN, April 16.—A remarkable case is reported from Stockholm, where a wealthy resident has been endeavoring to recover the ownership of his skeleton.

Twenty years ago Albert Vystroom signed a contract with the Royal

High Grade Spring Suits

In this famous Twentieth Century Brand of Clothing the price question is out of it, for we ask you only what you would pay elsewhere for indifferently tailored suits of much lower quality.

**Our Prices are
\$15 to \$35**

The fabrics are fine, all-wool goods—none better: English Worsted, Scotch and English Tweeds, etc., in all the new patterned greys, browns, fawns and olives. Tailored in the very latest, best and most exclusive manner with linings and interlinings of the highest quality. Many different styles. No taste left unprovided for.

20th Century Clothing
Tailored to Order
If Preferred



W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.
1221 Government St., and Truncheon Av.

Plant Now Your Seed Potatoes

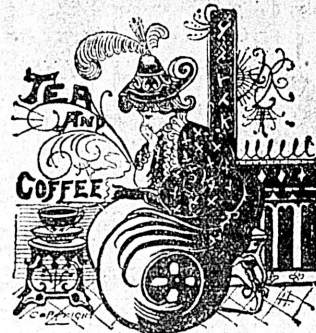
We have Early Rose (Ashcroft), Beauty of Hebrons, Up-to-Date, Rural of New York. Our stock is hand picked and true to name. Also, Garden and Flower Seeds.

SYLVESTER FEED & SEED COMPANY, 709 Yates St., Tel. 134

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

BUY YOUR BISCUITS AT DIXI H. ROSS'

Ask your neighbor if it is not the best place. No doubt she buys her groceries from us and will tell you of our reliable goods, honest prices and quick delivery. Doubtless she will be able to tell you that we carry an immense variety of these confections. Our Biscuits tell their own story of freshness, purity and perfection, the three most important things to be considered when you buy Biscuits. We have never yet had any customers find fault with our Biscuits. How could they? They are the products of the world's most famous Biscuit Makers. OUR LARGE STOCK IS ALWAYS FRESH. A SHIPMENT ON THE WAY ALL THE TIME.



HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS

Spartan—Per lb.	35c
Philippines—Per lb.	75c
Apax—Per lb.	50c
Cherry Wafers—Per lb.	50c
Reading Shortbread—Per lb.	60c
Alaska Wafers—Per lb.	40c
Rural—Per lb.	30c
Tea Rusks—Per lb.	50c
Royal Rusks—Per lb.	60c
Nursery—Per lb.	40c
Dinner Rolls—Per lb.	40c
Toast—Per lb.	30c
Sicilian Wafers—Per lb.	35c
Petit Beurre—Per lb.	30c
Breakfast—Per lb.	50c
Osborne—Per lb.	35c
Butter Fingers—Per lb.	35c
Nursery Rhymes—Per lb.	30c
Italian Macaroons—Per lb.	60c
Boudoir—Per lb.	50c
Tops and Bottoms—Per lb.	40c
Milk—Per lb.	30c
Popular Mixed—Per lb.	15c
Oval Digestive—Per lb.	35c
Society Mixed—Per lb.	40c
Dinner—Per lb.	40c
Fancy Sweet Mixed, in 2-lb. tins—Each.	75c
Ginger Nuts, in 2-lb. tins—Each	75c
Bath Oliver, in tins—Each	50c

JACOB'S BISCUITS

Treasure—Per lb.	35c
Oat Cake—Per package	15c
Nursery Rusks—Per lb.	40c
Tea Rusks—Per lb.	50c
German Rusks—Per lb.	50c
Philippine—Per lb.	75c
Harvest, mixed—Per lb.	40c
Rich Assorted—Per lb.	40c
Selected—Per lb.	35c
Italian Wafers—Per lb.	35c
Butter Cream—Per lb.	30c
Angelica Macaroons—Per lb.	43c
Alpine Wafers—Per lb.	40c
Normandy—Per lb.	30c
Alexandra—Per lb.	35c
Rich Dessert—Per lb.	50c
Milk Chocolate—Per lb.	40c
Marie—Per lb.	35c
Polo—Per lb.	30c
Puff Cracknel—Per lb.	60c
Royal Sovereign Macaroons—Per lb.	65c
King's Own—Per box	60c
Oxford Lunch Cake, in 6-lb. tins—Each.	\$2.00

"DIXI" TEA

Special Value—A big bargain—Per lb. 35c
Or 3 lbs. for \$1.00

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

Rusks—Per lb.	40c
Thin Captain—Per lb.	25c
Assorted Macaroons—Per lb.	60c
Neapolitan Wafers—Per lb.	40c
Marshmallow Finger—Per lb.	25c
Fig Bar—Per lb.	25c
Assorted Sandwich—Per lb.	25c
Cocoanut Finger—Per lb.	25c
Ice Cream Wafer—Per lb.	40c
Acorns—Per lb.	75c
Pilot—Per lb.	25c
Pretzel—Per lb.	25c
Social Tea—Per lb.	25c
Smyrna—Per lb.	25c
Arrowroot Wafers—Per lb.	25c
Sultana Wafers—Per lb.	25c
Ginger Snaps—Per lb.	25c
Assorted Ice Wafers—Per lb.	40c
Arrowroot—Per lb.	25c
Oyster Crackers—Per lb.	25c
Water Wafers—Per lb.	35c
Cocoanut Bar—Per lb.	25c
Solar Finger—Per lb.	25c
Oswego, in cartons—Each	15c
Thin Captains—Per lb.	35c
Assorted Marshmallows—Per lb.	25c
Fancy Mixed, in 2-lb. tins—Each	65c
Social Tea, 2-lb. tins—Each	65c
Fancy Mixed, in 1-lb. tins—Each	35c
Oswego, in 1-lb. tins—Each	35c

Social Tea, in 1-lb. tins—Each.	35c
Shortbread, in 1-lb. tins—Each	50c
Graham Wafers—Per tin	25c
Rusks—Per tin	35c
Ginger Wafers—Per tin	35c
Maple Wafers—Per package	15c
Water Ice Wafers—Per package	15c
Fruit Cakes—Per 2-lb. tin	65c
1-lb. tin	35c
Cream Sodas—Per tin	35c

IMPORTED GERMAN CONFECTIONS Heinrich Halberlem Nuremberg Honey Cakes

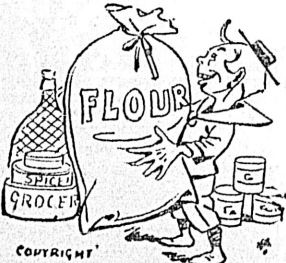
Braune No. 3—Per packet	35c
Braune No. 5—Per packet	65c
Braune No. 10—Per packet	\$1.10
Weisse No. 3—Per packet	35c
Weisse No. 5—Per packet	65c
Weisse No. 10—Per packet	\$1.10
Balser No. 3—Per packet	35c
Balser No. 5—Per packet	65c
Balser No. 10—Per packet	\$1.10
Maccaronen—1/2-lb. packet	65c
Maccaronen—No. 5—Per packet	65c
Lebkuchen, square tins—Each	\$1.00
Lebkuchen, round tins—Each	\$1.35
Square Thorne—Per package	50c
Elisen No. 5—Per packet	65c

DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT

Everything ready prepared: Cooked Poultry, Cooked Meats, Salads, Baked Beans, Saratoga Chips, Pies, Cakes, etc.

CARR'S BISCUITS IN 1/2 PACKAGES

Lemon Creams—Per package	15c
Twickenham—Per package	15c
Creamy Chocolate—Per package	20c
Family Mixed—Per package	15c
Cafe Noir—Per package	15c
Club Cheese—Per package	20c
Thin Arrowroot—Per package	15c
Coffee Rusks—Per package	20c
Silver Churn—Per package	15c
Pierrot—Per package	20c
Swiss Wafers—Per package	25c
Leaf Cracknel—Per package	30c
Breakfast—Per lb.	40c



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1317 GOVERNMENT STREET and
1316 BROAD STREET

Tels. 50, 51, 52.

Liquor Department Tel. 1590.

POPHAM BROS. BISCUITS

Boston Pilot—Per lb. 10c. Per box.	\$2.75
Molasses Snaps—Per lb.	10c
Pilot Bread—Per lb. 10c. per box.	\$2.50
Sodas—1/2, per box.	75c
Graham Wafers—Per tin.	25c
Assorted Cakes—Per box.	\$1.00

"Dixi" Special Mixed Biscuits, in tins—Each. \$1.00
Danish Rye Biscuits—Per tin 30c
Holland Rusks—Per package 20c
Bent's Water Crackers—Per lb. 35c



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In every respect, in the newest weaves, pattern and color effects. Made up in the most popular styles for the present season. Different from the ordinary, but not freakish.

There is that indefinable something about Fashion Craft Clothes which marks the product of the master hand.

\$18 to \$35

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**
1114 GOVERNMENT STREET.



NEMESIS OVERTAKES PULLET'S PURLOINER

Choked Bird Revived by Police Station Air Comes to Life to Rebuke its Assailant in This City

When Policeman Turner, of the Victoria force, showed up at the police station on Friday evening the condition of his uniform led to the inference that he had made unfriendly advances to a brindle bulldog. However, Policeman Turner had a companion with him who also had nothing to boast about in the way of a toilet and this gentleman's name was Burns. Mr. Burns was charged in the police court yesterday morning with stealing a pullet, but, owing to certain features of his case, he was remanded until Monday.

When the members of the firm of Maynard & Sons, the Broad street auctioneers, retired to have dinner Friday evening, they left several chickens which were to have been sold at the side of their auction rooms. The chickens were enjoying the pleasant evening air with their wonted calm when a gentleman strolling by spotted them and coveted them. He did not covet them long, either. He approached with stealthy steps and snatched the fattest and biggest before it could so much as squawk. Then, with a dexterous twist, he wrung its neck without even giving it time to breathe its last will and testament, and hurried down the street at a brisk pace.

Policeman Turner had heard that chickens were being stolen, and his eye lighted on the gentleman aforementioned with suspicion. As the suspicion grew Policeman Turner's pace increased and finally, at a half run, he trailed the gentleman and the chicken into a saloon on Johnson street. When the policeman entered the bar the gentleman was having a drink. Policeman Turner sidled up and passed the time of day. Then he asked the gentleman to accompany him to the street. The gentleman complied, but his feet had hardly hit the pavement before he started towards Government street like Bobby Kerr getting away from the field. Policeman Turner gave chase. Up the street went the gentleman and the chicken. Up the street went Policeman Turner. The pursuit was hot, then hotter, and finally hottest. At this stage the gentleman and the chicken turned at bay. Policeman Turner, unable to check his rush, tackled low, and both men and the fowl rolled over and over in the dust of the street.

Homerio Encounter

The fight which ensued was brief but fierce. The gentleman with the chicken was stout and able, and he put up a fierce defence. Policeman Turner, though, was not quite so stout and a trifle more able. The result was that he arrived at the police station very much the worse for wear, accompanied by the gentleman and the chicken.

At the police station the gentleman gave the name of Burns. The chicken gave no name, as it was silent and limp, owing to the attention Mr. Burns had conferred upon it in the beginning. Consequently, the poor fowl was thrown on top of a chest in a corner of the station room to be used as an exhibit when the case was called. An hour or so later the desk officer happened to glance towards the chest. He looked once, he looked twice. Then he let out a whoop and called in some of the men who were off duty.

"Great cats!" he ejaculated, "that confounded pullet's been swiped again."

Then followed an excited debate. The chicken was certainly gone right from under the nose of the law. Several Homeless Sherlocks volunteered to take the trail and a well-organized search was on the point of being instituted when a weird noise from back of the door attracted the desk officer's attention. He stepped over and flung the door to.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" remarked the officer. "Squawk, squawk!" remarked the much-bedraggled but still living hen. Half an hour later, having been fed and cared for, Mrs. Hen began to show signs of coming around despite her strenuous adventure and late yesterday afternoon the last bullet in her condition, issued from police headquarters to the effect that she was well on the road to recovery and would be able to appear in court on Monday morning.

Yesterday afternoon a second charge—that of stealing a blanket from a store on Johnson street, was entered against Burns.

YOUNG LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE

Rock From Blast Falls Before Her and Flicks Off Eye Glasses Without Inflicting Injury.

A young Seattle lady, while visiting Victoria, experienced a hairbreadth escape from death in a terrible form and must have left with anything but a favorable opinion of Vancouver Island's verdant shores and the beautiful scenery in which the city is set.

Briskly stepping along Langley street she approached the vicinity of the spot where blasting is in progress as part of the work necessary in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's new wharves. There was a roar and a large piece of jagged rock fell directly before her, flicking off her eye-glasses, but leaving her absolutely unhurt although badly nerve shaken.

The superintendent of the work and others who noticed the incident hurried to ascertain whether she was injured. The former did all he could. He promptly provided for the purchase of new spectacles and bought her a return ticket to the other side.

Evening and Dress Gloves

Campbell's

Opera Cloaks, Scarfs and Shawls

There Is Not a Lady in the City of Victoria Who Cannot Have Her Every Garment Need

Fashionably, Appropriately and Economically Supplied Here Now

OUR DETERMINATION this month is to outstrip March, to make it one of the greatest business months we have ever known. This determination is evidenced by the activities of the past two weeks.

Though strong efforts will be made to establish a new sales record, the principles of our business that make for and insist upon the satisfaction of every customer will be followed closely.



"Burberry" Garments

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA.

Burberry is an adequate protector in which to defy inclement weather. The coat, with an inner sleeve of light material, thus keeping out the cold winds and rain. Whether for sporting or other attire "the Burberry is the thing."



MOTHERS!

At this time you are naturally thinking of dainty apparel for the child.

We respectfully draw your attention to our complete stock of children's necessities, for ages up to 16 years.

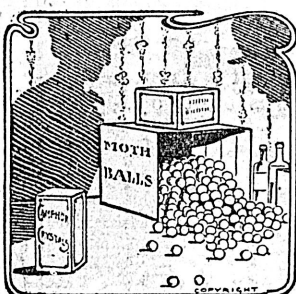
When enlarging our premises we at once procured a perfect stock of "everything for the young ones," including the leading English and American makes.

Your early inspection is invited.



THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & C. 643-5 Fort Street



Put Your Furs Away

Don't box them up, however, without putting something with them to keep the moths away.

MOTH BALLS, Per packet - 20¢ and 10¢
MOTH BAGS from 50¢ Up

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street

Modern Methods

and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.

Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!

We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.



VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS

844 Fort St. Phone 717

EVERYBODY

Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.
Hull, Canada

WANT HOME FOR YOUTHFUL WAIFS

Deputation Representing Children's Aid Society Waited on Minister of Education Yesterday

To endeavor to induce the provincial government to establish a Detention Home for Vancouver Island's youthful waifs and strays in Victoria a deputation representative of the local Children's Aid Society waited on Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary, yesterday afternoon.

Mesdames Spofford and Gordon Grant and Rev. Hermon Carson and Mr. Charles Hayward were the petitioners. They informed the minister that a lad of fifteen years of age, totally destitute, without even enough clothing on his back to keep him reasonably warm, had come before Magistrate Jay for a trivial offense, and been sentenced to serve a term at the Vancouver home for juvenile delinquents. After making arrangements for his despatch to the mainland a wire had been received that there was no accommodation available. Since he had been lying at the police station in paroxysms of grief.

The deputation sought relief, not only for the individual immediately responsible for their action, but for all other street arabs who might get into trouble or be on the way to infringing the laws of society. They thought that, if the Vancouver home was so crowded as to be unable to meet the growing demand, that there should be a similar institution established in Victoria, which would serve for the island.

Hon. Dr. Young gave the deputation a courteous hearing, and announced that, while appreciating the spirit in which their appeal was made, he did not think there was any necessity for an establishment here. The government had appropriated \$3,000 for additions to the Vancouver home. He believed that these extensions would afford plenty of accommodation for all needs, at least for some time.

Meanwhile in order to provide for the welfare of the youngsters lying in prison Hon. Dr. Young wrote out an order for his admission to the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital.

Among the causes of poverty among workmen, if drunkenness be excepted, there is none so great as sickness and accident. The man whose wages, while he is in health, are sufficient to support himself and his family in comfort, finds it very difficult to recover from the effects of a long illness or a serious accident. Not only are the wages lost, but the expense incident to the employment of doctors and nurses, and the purchase of needed delicacies leave him on recovery with a load of debt of which he finds it very difficult to rid himself. The more honest and independent a man is the



Opportunity Calls Economy Beckons

Every Furniture Buyer to Smith & Champion's Store. A great array of bargains in Furniture, Carpets, etc., is shown here, with prices that compel attention. Values have not been sacrificed to enable us to offer these goods lower than can be purchased elsewhere, but a combination of shrewd buying and low selling expense enables us to offer high grade goods at extremely low prices. Come today and take advantage of this Feast of Bargains.

Dresser and Stand

Neat Dresser and Stand, golden finish. Dresser has 3 large drawers and fine British bevel plate mirror, 13 x 20. Washstand has 1 drawer and large cupboard below. A real bargain. Cash price is **\$13.05**
Many pretty designs in stock to choose from at lowest prices.

Carpet Squares and Rugs

We have just placed in stock a splendid assortment of Carpet Squares and Rugs, including Wiltons, Brussels, Tapestry and Wool Squares. These are the products of England's and Scotland's finest looms, and are real good goods at real low prices. See our stock today.

Iron and Brass Beds

A brass trimmed Iron Bed, full sized. Cash price is **\$3.40**
Others priced up to **\$30.00**
BRASS BED—Handsome all Brass Bed, full size and pretty design. Cash price is **\$24.30**

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St. "The Better Value Store" Near City Hall

more does he feel the pressure of his obligations. In our own province various ways of providing against such expenses have been tried. Miners tax themselves for the employment of a doctor. Many belong to benefit societies, and in time of sickness are cared for by the fraternity. But there are always some who make no provision for possible illness or accident. In some countries the state undertakes the duty of caring for the sick or the injured working man. By a system of compulsory insurance a fund is raised which pays all expenses. In Germany such insurance is adopted very widely. There 11,500,000 are insured against sickness; 18,000,000 against accident; and 14,000,000 against invalidism or old age. After all claims have been met, the government have on hand the enormous sum of \$100,000,000, which is applied in

various ways for the good of the working man. The plan followed is to collect from the workman 2 per cent. of his wages. This insures for at least six months illness during which he receives half-pay. He contributes two-thirds of the insurance premium, and his employer one-third. If he dies, his widow and children are provided for, not liberally, but sufficiently. The insurance is compulsory upon all persons more than 16 years of age, who are regularly employed, and whose wages do not exceed a certain sum. As the employer must bear part of the cost of insurance against illness, and are liable in case of accident, German industrial establishments are both safe and sanitary. As all Germans receive military training, it is not to be wondered at that working men have a good physique. This question of compulsory insurance is one that people in

all countries will be compelled to consider. To provide during health for sickness, accident and old age is the duty of all, but it is a duty that many will never voluntarily undertake. Whether for the good of the whole people the state is justified in forcing all to provide against such misfortunes is a question upon which the nations of the world are not agreed.

Hard to Choose

"Edward," said the teacher, "you have spelled the word rabbit with two t's. You must leave one of them out." "Yes, ma'am," replied Edward, "which one?"—Catholic News.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matsen.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, April 17, 1910.

VICTORIA MORALITY

Tried by all the tests that are used elsewhere, Victoria will be seen to be on a high plane in point of morality. We are quite aware that this statement will be disputed, but we believe it is well-founded. The absence of serious crime is very marked. Perhaps there is no other seaport in all America where there is so little serious crime in proportion to the population. The number of petty offences is by no means great. There is some drunkenness, but not more, relatively, than is found elsewhere. Gambling is carried on to some extent, but much of it is due to the existence of Chinatown; and it is an open question if it is right to say a Chinaman is immoral because he gambles. Social evils generally are not conspicuous, and social scandals are very few in number. Our streets are safe at all hours of the day or night, and, as is shown by the conduct of our holiday crowds, the community seems to be animated by a wholesome respect for the rights of others. It will be objected by some that the practice indulged in by so many people of fishing, hunting and boating on Sunday is inconsistent with the claim that Victoria is not an immoral city; but we do not think so. No form of innocent recreation is immoral, unless it interferes with the rights of others, whether it is indulged in on Sunday or any other day.

We do not say that there are not abuses which ought to be remedied. There are many such, but they are not peculiar to this city. They may be just a little more open sometimes here than in some places, but that is because the city is in something of a transition stage. Unrespectability often hovers on the outskirts of respectability, and as a city grows the two things are brought in contact with each other until, by a sort of tacit understanding, restricted districts are established, and thus respectable people are kept from needless contact with vice. To certain pseudo-reformers these restricted districts are highly objectionable; to the practical man, who knows the world and recognizes the impossibility of eradicating evil, they appear as a necessity, as a protection, indeed, for the rest of the community. We hope the time will never come in Victoria when vice will be scattered to all parts of the city, thereby forcing itself upon the attention of young people, who otherwise would never think of it. The policy of the civic administration should be to hive it in the least conspicuous place possible.

Some extraordinary notions are entertained concerning Victoria from a moral point of view, and they are generally held by women, who cannot possibly know the things which they profess to believe. A story is told of an esteemed Victoria lady, who, in a meeting of some society, said she found it difficult to believe that there was a murder committed in Victoria every day. In point of fact, there has hardly been a crime committed in this city in a decade that could be called murder even by the most exacting. We have been told of speeches delivered by good women, who have talked of this city as though it were a veritable Sodom, whereas, in point of fact, when we consider the mixed character of the population and the presence of so many Orientals, conditions are not really very serious. We are not so absurd as to claim that there is a minimum of vice and immorality here; but we do say that if a person comes to Victoria to live and does not go around in search of such things, he or she need not be affected by their existence, for they are not conspicuous.

THE CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

We do not say that there is a lack of co-operation between the several departments of the city government, although some things that have been mentioned at the City Council might perhaps give rise to such a belief. It will do no harm, however, to say that the departments ought to be carried on as if they were, as they in point of fact are, the component parts of a governmental machine.

Municipal public works ought to be conducted according to some definite plan, and there should be some responsible head from which all the executive departments ought to take final instructions. Under our present system, that head ought, in our judgment, to be the City Engineer. Whatever may be done in the matter of details, whoever may be given the right to say what general plans shall be adopted by any of the departments, no-

thing should be entered upon until the City Engineer has been consulted and has had an opportunity of saying whether the work is timely or not. There have been instances where pavements have been laid, only to be torn up again shortly afterwards in order that something else might be done, and where work has been stopped because at the last moment it has been found that something else had to be done first. With proper co-operation between the various departments and the authoritative supervision of the Engineer such things as this would not occur. We can assure the City Engineer that the citizens will stand by him if he asserts himself in matters of this kind.

GENERAL BOOTH

A week ago today General Booth celebrated his eighty-first birthday. Few living men have placed humanity under a greater obligation than the venerable head of the Salvation Army. Few men have ever exhibited such a splendid spirit of devotion to a noble cause to the same extent as he has, and very few have shown so great genius for organization.

The Salvation Army is in all respects a remarkable institution. No other religious organization can do its work. It has greatly broadened its field of usefulness since it was first organized. Then it was simply a species of street mission. Now it is a great factor in the care for the needy, and by its assistance to emigration from the United Kingdom is becoming an influence of imperial importance, besides contributing to the solution of a difficult social problem.

Of late it has been said that General Booth's health was not satisfactory, but later intelligence has been somewhat reassuring. The hope will be universal that his useful life may be prolonged for many years.

THE CHINESE RIOTS

Chang Sha, where the anti-foreign riots are taking place, is a city on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and a place of considerable importance, but we are disposed to think that the gravity of the disturbance is somewhat exaggerated. It would be singularly unfortunate if any trouble of a serious nature should break out in China at this time. The country is on the highway of progress in all lines and internal disorders would not only retard this, but might lead to very dangerous complications. It is never possible for any one outside of China to get at the real cause of the popular uprisings, which occur from time to time in a sporadic way. It seems doubtful even if the Peking government always knows the reasons that give rise to them, but we must remember of course that the subtleties of the Chinese mind are almost unfathomable. From the government down to the humblest coolie a Chinaman tells you just what he thinks you ought to know and retains the rest in his own mind.

A somewhat significant thing in connection with this riot is that the British gunboat, which arrived first on the scene, did not land a party, but waited until others came up. Time was when a foreign gunboat would have struck terror into the hearts of rioters, but things are different now.

Don't you feel sorry for those unhappy people who are compelled these fine spring days to stick around Ottawa and "make a stab" at governing the rest of us?

Very excellent news comes from Nelson concerning business conditions in that part of the province. There is no part of British Columbia which is not prosperous.

Ninety-four steamships sailed out of St. John during the "winter-port" season just closed, and they carried cargoes of the value of \$19,805,280, of which \$15,648,848 worth was the produce of Canada.

A speaker at a suffragette meeting in Washington, D.C., said that the statement that the majority of women do not want the vote is "a fallacy that ought to be punctured." But it is not a fallacy; it is a fact, and the Suffragettes cannot get away from it.

Boy, father, caps for a toy pistol, shingle. Such was the combination which met in an Oregon woodshed. The boy had placed the caps in a place to which the father applied the shingle. Result, a badly damaged boy and a somewhat damaged father.

England has been going almost as crazy over rubber as it did in the old days of the South Sea bubble. The number of flotations of rubber-growing companies is great and the stockholders are legion. The alleged profits in rubber are stated at vast figures.

We have been asked to say something that will induce the city authorities to clear the streets of rubbish. We cannot. We have spoken of this matter over and over again, and it does not do the least good. Of course it is disgraceful the way rubbish is allowed to collect in the streets, but our correspondent will simply have to put up with it.

That the House of Commons will pass the Budget seems now to be likely, and that the Lords will reject it is altogether improbable. With this question out of the way the field will be clear for the reform of the House of Lords. The course of events is demonstrating anew the truth of Disraeli's assertion that "It is the unexpected that happens."

A statement has been publicly made that three Victoria gentlemen are using motor cars without a local license, claiming that they are protected by an English license. We do not know how true this may be of two of the gentlemen referred to, but we are informed that the third, Mr. G. H. Barnard's car is a Canadian car, never was in England, and has a local license.

The complaint that the business streets are needlessly obstructed by building operations seems to us to be well-founded. In other cities contractors are obliged to provide for the convenience of traffic, and there is no good reason why the same rule should not be applied to Victoria. In the case of the Pemberton block, the interruption was reduced to a minimum, as it ought to be in other cases.

The concert, which the Choral Society will give on Wednesday next, promises to be very successful. Our reason for mentioning it in this place is a desire to encourage and promote amateur musical talent in this city as much as possible. Local references have already given a general idea of the concert, and we will only say here that we hope the public will testify their appreciation of the labors of the Society.

Objection was taken in the Senate to the coinage of Canadian \$5 gold pieces on the ground that being of the same value as the similar coin in the United States they would be convenient for purposes of export in the event of a demand from the United States for gold. This is true enough; but the objection does not seem to be of sufficient weight to warrant the dislocation of our system of currency in order to prevent it.

It appears that the trustees of the Royal Jubilee Hospital did not decline to take over the charge of the Isolation Hospital. As the Colonist was misled into giving currency to the impression that they had done so, it desires to correct it. We hope that arrangements will be made whereby the two institutions can be brought under one management. The public have a great deal of faith in the Trustees of the Jubilee Hospital, and would feel that the Isolation Hospital in their hands would be everything it ought to be.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Star, which is a Liberal paper, has some pleasant things to say about Mr. Borden. It says he is retiring, cultured, courteous, correctly spoken, with a well-modulated voice and pleasing accent, with a profound knowledge of law and a great belief in the established order of things. It thinks he would make an excellent governor-general or diplomatic representative, but is not enough of "a mixer" to be popular with his party. He is popular with the country, which is the main thing.

A correspondent wishes to know who the Patron Saint of innkeepers is. We do not think there is any. At least none of our reference books speak of one. Perhaps some one can cast a little light on the subject. There is an impression that St. Boniface held the honor; but this is an error. Boniface was the name of the innkeeper in Farquhar's play, "The Beaux' Stratagem," written several hundred years ago. He was not exactly a saint, but rather otherwise. Several of the popes were named Boniface, but they had nothing to do with innkeeping.

The British Ministers deny that there is any understanding with the Nationalists. If there is not, they may abstain from voting on the Budget, which, in that event, would be carried by the combined Liberal and Labor vote. We do not think the Nationalists are likely to do anything that will force Mr. Asquith into a corner. They know perfectly well that they cannot hope to get Home Rule as long as the House of Lords remains as at present constituted and with its present powers. They are likely, therefore, to aid rather than hamper Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Balfour has announced that the tariff reformers have decided that colonial wheat ought to be admitted into the United Kingdom free of duty. If this policy were adopted there would be such a rapid increase in the production of wheat in the over-seas Dominions that the needs of the Mother Country would be supplied from these sources alone. Nothing would suit Canada better; but the question which the British electors will have to settle to their own satisfaction is whether or not the free admission of colonial wheat will prevent an increase in the cost of bread. That is their business, not ours. We may, however, be permitted to say that a policy which will make the Empire independent of the rest of the world for its food supply would be an admirable thing and do much to develop the British dominions everywhere.

Not Loud, But Deep

Village Constable to villager who has been knocked down by passing motor-cyclist—"You didn't see the number, but could you swear to the man?"

Villager—"I did; but I don't think 'e 'ard me."—Punch.

The Wide, Wide World

An old dweller in the hills of Arkansas, who had lived all his life in one township, recently took a trip to Little Rock, forty miles away, and was full of his subject on his return.

"Y'ing!" said he, in voicing his impressions, "if this yhar world's as big crossways as hit is f'm hyar to Little Rock hit's shore a whopper!"—Success.

WEILER BROS

There Are Many Reasons Why You Should Trade at This Store

Your house is not a home unless your furniture "fits."

And right here is where we offer the first reason why you should deal at this store. A long experience in the furnishing of HOMES qualifies us to work out a harmonious scheme of home furnishing for you.

Harmony gives beauty, dignity, restfulness—all that a home ought to mean. You can find exactly the design and style your home needs, in this stock of ours. And there is another reason why you should trade at this store. Nowhere else in Western Canada is such a magnificent choice offered you.

Then another reason is the fact that everything you require for the home may be found here—under one roof. A visit to this establishment will be a pleasant surprise to you.

Other reasons are "quality" and the "one price" features. We welcome a comparison of quality and price. Shall we see you tomorrow?

1910 Go-Carts Are Here

And You'll Like the Smart Styles

Here are some Go-Carts fit for a King's son—just the sort for that baby of yours. The 1910 Whitney Go-Carts and Baby Carriages are here, and you'll be delighted with the smart, new designs now shown.

Smartness and newness of design are not the only features that characterize these Whitney Carts—they have numerous little special features that are lacking in other makes. We can better explain these in a demonstration, and we invite you to visit the fourth floor any time.

As a representative value and a proof of the superiority of our values, we quote this Collapsible Cart with hood. It is a well made cart, that folds in one motion—simplest possible. Has a hood of green leather cloth. Priced at \$7.00, which, with the cash discount off, makes the price unbeatable at **\$6.65**.

Other styles from \$50.00 to \$5.00.

We Want Your Carpet Business

Get Your Carpets Here

If a broad assortment of charming patterns—reliable, guaranteed quality—fair pricings and satisfactory service count for anything in carpets, then we, and this stock of ours, deserve your attention.

We want your carpet business—but we are not going after it by offering you "reduced" prices. We have another plan, and it is to give you better value and better satisfaction than you have ever received before. Our carpets come from the best makers throughout the World, and we guarantee you absolute satisfaction in every yard you purchase here.

Come in and let us go into the matter of floor coverings with you. costs you nothing to see the stock and to get an estimate on your requirements.

The China Store Will Interest You

It is Filled With Dainty Things You'll Like

The woman that doesn't go into raptures over the dainty things shown in our china store, most assuredly isn't a lover of the beautiful in china and art wares. The present display of this section of the store is an exposition of the very best from several countries—fact is, we have china and art goods from 'most every corner of the globe.

Italy has sent her complement, Russia sends some magnificent pieces, Sweden comes forward with some artistic Dinner Services—the best factories of Germany, Austria, France, Japan, etc., have contributed. And of course Old England, where such famous potteries as Wedgwood, Aynsley, etc., hold forth.

The assortment comprises hundreds of pieces suitable for wedding gifts, for decorative purposes and for home use. The stock of dinner services is the finest in Canada—about 100 different patterns being shown.

Come in and see this china store.

The West's Greatest Furniture House

WEILERS

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Robert Gibson, Oak Bay, entertained a small party at bridge yesterday.

The many friends of Mrs. W. J. Cul-lum, who has undergone an operation for appendicitis in St. Joseph's Hospital,

Dress Hats Tailored Hats Auto Bonnets

AT
The Hat Shop
705 Yates Street
Next Merchants Bank

FORT GEORGE

WE HAVE CHOICE
ACREAGE FOR SALE

Also have some Fort
George Townsite lots (in 1/2
mile circle) for re-sale.

City Lots

We have 9 lots 40 x 160
(20ft. alleys), only just out-
side city limits, just off
Douglas St. cor. line. Price,
each, \$550.00.

We will sell on the fol-
lowing terms: \$75 cash and
\$10 per month on each lot—
7 per cent interest.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

7 acre choice land, 1300 ft.
waterfront. Price \$800.00.

E. Child & Co.

Room 9, Phone 953

707 1/2 Yates St.

(Next Merchants' Bank)

Exclusive Local Agents for
Central Fort George Town-
site and Northern Interior
Lands of the
Natural Resources Security
Co. Ltd.
of Vancouver B.C.

will be glad to learn that she is pro-
gressing favorably.

H. W. F. Behnson, M. P. P., returned
from Vancouver yesterday.

Griffith R. Hughes returned from
Vancouver yesterday.

A. C. Flumerfelt leaves tonight by
the C. P. R. for Winnipeg.

C. D. Newton was a passenger by
the steamer Princess Charlotte from
Vancouver yesterday.

H. H. Maloney was among the pas-
sengers on the steamer Princess
Charlotte from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Justice Macdonald returned from
the Mainland by the steamer Princess
Charlotte yesterday.

O. C. Bass was among the passen-
gers from Vancouver yesterday by the
steamer Princess Charlotte.

Mr. Justice Irving returned home by
the steamer Princess Charlotte yester-
day.

Clifford Denham was a passenger by
the steamer Princess Royal for Van-
couver this morning.

Mrs. Percy Raymond, of Lihden
avenue, will receive on Tuesday, April
19th, and not again until September.

C. Wilson was among the passengers
to Vancouver this morning by the
steamer Princess Royal.

John Niblock, of Calgary, left yester-
day, bound to his fruit ranch at
Naramatta, in the Okanagan valley.

Mr. and Mrs. James Forman, Rock-
land avenue, have returned from a two
months' visit to the south.

Mr. Duncan Ross has left for Prince
Rupert, intending to pay a visit to his
northern railway contract.

Mrs. Wm. T. Hardaker left today for
Vancouver, where Mr. Hardaker will
join her, on their trip to Europe.

Miss Deacon, of Columbia College,
Westminster, is spending the week-end
in town the guest of Mrs. Dunford,
Burnside road.

William O. Sweetman, of Colwood,
spent the day with Messrs. Charles and
William Griffiths on their new ranch in
Metchosin on Friday last.

Madame Tasse has returned to the
city from Montreal and will make her
home for the next few weeks at 45
Boyd street.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Milligan, of Ver-
non, have returned to their Okanagan
home after spending the winter in Vic-
toria.

Mrs. Scott-Allen of Vernon, who has
been here placing her little son at
school, left for home on Thursday
evening.

A. M. Jones, accompanied by his
wife and son, Archie, arrived in the
city yesterday from Pasadena, Cal.,
and intend spending the summer in
Victoria.

A marriage has been arranged and
will take place at Tacoma, Wash., on
the 20th inst., between William D.O.,
eldest son of Mrs. C. Rochford, of Vic-
toria, and Glen, second daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. J. Switzer, also of this
city.

The Companions of the Forest will
hold their sixteenth annual ball on
Wednesday night at the A.O.U.W. Hall,
and arrangements are being perfected
to make the entertainment the most
enjoyable in the annals of the local
branch of the order. For the past six
weeks a strong committee has been at
work, and to all who attend the most
enjoyable time is promised. The music
for the occasion will be supplied by
Miss Thain's orchestra, and an elabo-
rate supper will be served.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs.
Percy Wollaston kept the 20th anni-
versary of their wedding day. A large
party of very intimate friends assem-
bled at their home on Oak Bay avenue
to congratulate them and many beau-
tiful presents were offered as remem-
brances and tokens of good will. The
drawing and dining rooms were very
beautifully decorated with spring
flowers. During the evening the guests
amused themselves with "Drive Whist."
After a very jolly evening the guests
dispersed about midnight.

At about midnight the fire depart-
ment was called to the corner of Pen-
broke and Shakespeare streets on what
proved to be a false alarm.

SURVEY PLANS FOR THE SEASON

Continued from page one

lake, who will devote his attention
chiefly to surveying those sections of
the district lying along the famous
Willow river; P. A. Landry, of Vic-
toria, who will be largely occupied
with private survey work to the south
of Port George, and John Coryell, of
Grand Forks, whose commission is to
dispose of details in the government
reserve extending along the south fork
of the Fraser, in the Cariboo country.
Francis R. Johnson, of Vernon, will
spend the greater part of the season in
the northern portion of the west shore
of Okanagan lake, working principally
in connection with the large water
projects inseparably associated with
the best development of this great
agricultural and horticultural section.
The east shore of the lake will be taken
similarly by R. S. Pelly, of Armstrong.
J. A. Kirk, of Summerland, takes part
of the west shore of the lake; and John
P. Burney, of Vernon, is assigned to
the reserved watershed of Aberdeen
Mountain.

Graham Island

Humphrys & Tupper, of Vancouver,
will devote their energies to increasing
the sum total of accurate official in-
formation with respect to Graham Island,
ex. the Queen Charlotte group, all of
which is now under reserve except to
actual settlers. C. DeB. Green, of Na-
namo, will also be engaged on Gra-
ham Island, in detailed instrumental
work, making his base at Rose Spit.
Green Brothers & Hardan, of Nelson,
have been designated for the laying
out of lands in Cariboo, along the val-
leys of the Nechaco and the Salmon
river.

Henry Fry, of Chemahus, is to con-
tinue his last year's useful work along
the Nazco river, and its chief afflu-
ents, the field of his operations being
understood to hold even better lands
than Cariboo, including a tract that is
regarded by experts as probably the
finest horse ranching country the
wide world over.

F. A. Devereux, of Victoria, will con-
duct surveys in the country of the
Tacna lake and river, in which district
he was last season engaged.

E. P. Colley, of Victoria, will thor-
oughly explore and survey the Fran-
cois lake district, continuing his useful
work of the past three years, and de-
voting the present season almost en-
tirely to instrumental work.

A. W. Harvey, of Victoria, will be
engaged in detail surveying in the
government reserves along the Fraser
river for three miles on either side of
this great waterway from Tete Jaune
Cache down to the Forks.

Sidney Williams, of Mount Tolmie,
will continue his last year's work
along the fifty-second parallel, his
tract of country including much good
grazing land between the Cariboo
and Lillooet district.

A. H. Holland, of Vancouver, is as-
signed for general detail work for
settlers in the Cariboo district.

R. H. Lee, of Kamloops, has been
instructed to operate along the North
Thompson and the Clearwater—con-
tinuing his 1909 commission.

A. S. Cotton, of New Westminster,
will devote himself to explorations
and surveys in the new country tribu-
tary to the Stewart lake and river.

W. J. H. Holmes, of Kaslo, will be
engaged all season on Vancouver Is-
land, definitely marking the Esquimalt
& Nanaimo Railway Company's bound-
ary line.

Kitimat Reserve.

John Hirsch, of Duncan, with a
companion surveyor will divide the
work of laying out the Kitimat re-
serve into small holdings of 40 acres
each for settlers, the country being
a well timbered one, perhaps one
hundred square miles' area.

Sidney M. Johnson of Greenwood, is
to connect up various surveys in the
Kettle river district.

J. H. Brownlee, of Vancouver and P.
Sash of New Westminster, are again
to employ themselves in the Babine
lake country, in the New North,
where they have already spent two
years with excellent results to the
public.

J. H. Gray, of Victoria, continues
his last season's work along the
Stuart river, between Stuart lake and
the Nechaco valley, where there is
much good land to be laid out.

Allastair Robertson of Victoria, will
expand his energies upon surveys in
the Naas valley, already reported up-
on very fully as containing much ex-
cellent agricultural land.

P. M. Kerby, of Grand Forks is to
make connections of existing surveys
along the north fork of the Kettle
river.

A number of other assignments are
yet to be made, the public interest-
ed starting out in early May.

A few minutes delay in treating some
cases of croup, even the length of time
it takes to go for a doctor often proves
dangerous. The safest way is to keep
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the
house, and at the first indication of
croup give the child a dose. Pleasant
to take and always cures. Sold by all
dealers.

Look Inside Your Watch

The balance wheel is making
18,000 vibrations per hour if it's
in good condition. If the move-
ment is sluggish there's some-
thing wrong. Don't take
chances, let

MR. CHAS. W. MINOR
The Celebrated Watchmaker

Who has charge of our Watch
Repairing Department, clean, oil
and put your watch in order for
a year. It will not cost much
and he can readily make it as
good as new.

Examination and Regulating
Free

W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweller,

915 Government Street

Tel. 1606

Young's Display of Children's Washable Dresses

The dress question for children is easily settled by a visit to our new section for Chil-
dren's Ready-to-Wear Clothing. Our styles are the newest and our large range of prices
will appeal to discriminating parents. We append a fine line of One-Piece Dresses:—

REP. PRETTY SUMMER DRESSES in pink, pale blue, Royal blue, fawn and white trim-
med with fancy braid, suitable for children of 6 to 14 years. Price \$5.00

GINGHAMS, "Fishwife" design, checks in black and white, blue and white, pink and white,
etc., kilted skirt, for children of 6 to 14. Price..... \$4.40

LINEN DRESSES, natural shade, piped with white, kilted skirt, all sizes for children of 6
to 14. Price \$4.40

FANCY ZEPHYRS, dainty warm weather frocks, pretty colored stripes, different shades,
piped with prevailing shade, buttons to match, newest style Dutch neck, for children of 6
to 14. Price \$5.00

CHAMBRAY DRESSES, in buff and butchers' blue, prettily piped buttons to match, newest
kilted skirt and tucked sleeve, for children of 6 to 14. Price \$3.25

WHITE LAWN DRESSES, handsomely trimmed with insertion and embroidery or inser-
tion and lace, some have pearl buttons, for children of 6 to 14. Price \$5.00

COLORED LINEN DRESSES in pink, butchers' blue, pale blue, buff, etc., daintily piped
with cream, for children of 6 to 12. Price..... \$1.85

BOYS' MIDDY SUITS—Sailor blouses with navy blue or butchers' blue collar, the ortho-
dox long trousers. Exceptionally well made and stylish, for lads of 4 to 8.... \$3.00

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123-1125-1127 Government Street,

Victoria, B.C.

EXECUTIVE AGENDA FOR TOMORROW HEAVY

Kamloops and Okanagan Del-
egations to Wait on Govern-
ment With Various Petitions
—Nation Apple Show

An important deputation from Kam-
loops, headed by the energetic member
for that district, Mr. J. P. Shaw, and
Mayor Robinson, of the city of Kam-
loops, will tomorrow interview Premier
McBride and his colleagues, with re-
gard to a variety of matters of local
interest, including the projected im-
provement of the Inland General hos-
pital and the city's objection to being
made a dumping place for tuberculosis
patients.

Another delegation which will appear
before the executive on Monday will
support with arguments the extension
by the province of special assistance
for the projected national apple show;
while still another, headed by Retves
Agur of Summerland and Lang of
Peachland, desire official approval of
the arrangement already consummated
by which the municipality of Summer-
land has taken over the plant and un-
dertakings of the Summerland Irriga-
tion Co., of which Sir Thomas Shaugh-
nessy is the head.

The list of business for executive
consideration tomorrow promises to be
an exceptionally heavy one.

Prizes in Competition

It will be remembered that in De-
cember last, the Montreal Star offered
three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 re-
spectively, for the best essay on "Hand-
icrafts as a National Resource and
their Value to the Individual." The
response from all parts of the Domin-
ion is regarded as extremely gratify-
ing. Over eighty essays were received,
indicative of aroused interest in all
parts of Canada; and not only are the
leading essays of a high order of
thoughtfulness, but the rest in general
show widespread and intelligent at-
tention to the subject of handicrafts and
a realization of the importance of the
movement on national well-being.
Many of the writers are people who
from personal observation have be-
come convinced of the necessity of
bringing the craftsman in touch with
other workers, and thus giving him a
chance to compete and compare with
others. Such writers especially pos-
sess valuable knowledge of their sub-
ject, although in some cases they may
not have clothed their thoughts in the
best language or shown themselves
sufficient masters of style to win a
prize. The decision of the judges, Mrs.
Peck (President of the Canadian Hand-
icrafts Guild, Montreal) and Mr. W.
D. Lighthall, is as follows: 1st prize,
Emma Griesbach, Collingwood, Ont.;
2nd, Carol Novell, Millstream, B.C.;
3rd, Margaret Strang, Goderich, Ont.
Among those receiving honorable
mention for especially good essays are
K. Allen, of Ganges Harbor, and Vi-
olet Stubbins, of Port Kells, B.C.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

ALFRED HUGGETT

"The Artist Craftsman"

Begs respectfully to announce that he is prepared to discuss "Interior
Decoration" and "Furnishing Schemes" with those who are requiring
the advice and guidance of an expert. Mr. Hugget is Agent for

Waring & Gillow, Ltd.
Of London, Eng.

And Direct Importer of Specialities in

"Art Fabrics"
"Electrical Fittings"
"Works of Art"

Antiques and Modern Furni-
ture, Etc.

Mail Address: 824 PENDER ST. (W.), VANCOUVER, B.C.

All Correspondence Will Receive Prompt Attention

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

JUST RECEIVED

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Spring Hats, priced from... \$1.75

—ALSO—

Ladies' English Wa'king Skirts,.... \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00

3 Superb Styles

The famous Fit-Reform designer has created
three models in 2 Button Sack Suits that sur-
pass anything of this style ever seen in this
country.

The combination of originality and elegance
will appeal to every man who prizes exclus-
iveness and good taste.

The patterns in fine
English Worsteds—
are equally distinctive



ALLEN & CO.,

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

WE WANT TO TALK WITH YOU IF YOU ARE OUT TO MAKE MONEY

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCELLENT BUYS.
LET US TELL YOU ABOUT THEM

Large lot, Monterey Avenue \$850
Double corner, Stanley Avenue \$1,800
Harbinger Avenue, lot \$1,250
Double corner on Linden Avenue—extra large \$4,500
Very Swell Residence on Cook Street, with six lots \$15,000
Income Property on Fort Street, close in \$14,000

The British American Trust Company, Ltd.
Corner Broad and View Streets

Still Doing Business

But not at the old stand.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR STOCK TO

LARGER PREMISES NEXT DOOR

And are better able to handle our trade than ever.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchangers 1202 Wharf Street
Store Formerly Occupied by J. H. Todd & Sons

If You Want a Really Good Cup of Tea
Try

BROOKE BONDS

These Teas are blended by experts, who have had life-long experience in handling Teas.

BROOKE BOND'S FINE TEAS, per lb. tin 35¢
BROOKE BOND'S FINE TEAS, per lb. tin 50¢
BROOKE BOND'S FINE TEAS, per lb. tin 60¢
BROOKE BOND'S FINE TEAS, 3 lb. tin \$1.00
THE TEA THAT WILL PLEASE.

H. O. KIRKHAM

Grocer, Successor to J. W. Speed
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts. Phone 178

THE MIKADO JAPANESE FANCY GOODS BAZAAR

Special sale for Bamboo Blind, 8x8, \$1.25, and 6x7 75c.
1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

Attention!

\$35 ENGLISH WHEELS \$35

Fitted with Free Wheel or Coaster Brake, \$35.00

We also are the Sole Agents for the famous Centaur and Raleigh, Coventry and Nottingham Makes, Iverjohnson, Dayton, Hyslop and other makes.

SEE OUR JUVENILE WHEELS

All Wheels Guaranteed.
Also a Complete Line of Sundries, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods.

HARRIS & SMITH

1220 Broad Street Phone L183

NEWS OF THE CITY

Branch Bank at Stewart
The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a branch at Stewart, B. C.

Meets on Tuesday

The senior branch of St. John's W. A. will meet for sewing on Tuesday evening at Miss Scott's, 1020 Pandora avenue.

Orange Lodge Meeting

A meeting of the L. O. district lodge, No. 2, will be held at the Foresters' hall, Broad street, on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock p. m. All members are requested to attend.

Visits Relatives Here

L. Weiler, director of railways for Siam, and cousin of Otto Weiler of this city, is in Victoria at present, visiting his relatives. He arrived on the last Empress and will be here for a few days before leaving for Germany.

Resume Services

Rev. H. C. Drahm returned from California yesterday, where he attended the conference of the California synod as delegate from the Pacific synod. Services at the K. of P. hall will therefore be resumed and held at the usual hour today.

Congregational Young People

The Young People's Society of the First Congregational Church, corner Blanchard and Pandora streets will hold a "missionary surprise" in the schoolroom tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. This will be a missionary and social event combined. An evening of novelty and fun is anticipated.

Pays Fraternal Visit

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Young People's Society will pay a fraternal visit to the First Presbyterian church club tomorrow evening, the members of the former body will provide the entire programme, while the members of First Presbyterian club will serve refreshments. This is a return visit. First church club members having visited St. Andrew's earlier in the season.

Victoria Day Celebration

A meeting of the Victoria Day celebration finance committee was held in the city hall yesterday afternoon when a preliminary disposition of the available funds was made. A committee was appointed to canvass for subscriptions among the different hotels and banks. Appropriations were also tentatively made to the different committees at work on the celebration. The sum of money now in hand amounts to over \$2,200, and it is hoped that a further sum of \$500 will be raised.

Doings in Realty Market

McPherson & Fullerton report the following realty sales: Twelve lots in Hollywood Addition, to local people, the average price being \$600 a lot; a lot on Langford street, two waterfront lots in Hollywood Park, two half-acre blocks on Foul Bay Road, and a house in Victoria West. Allen & Son have disposed of a house and lot on Pembroke street, two lots on the Craigflower Road and five acres of land on the Gorge Road. Cuthbert & Co. sold two lots in the Golf Links Park for \$2,800, one lot on Blackstock street for \$500, and a lot in the Work Estate at \$550.

Boys' Field Meet.

Arrangements for the boys' field meet, which is to be held on Saturday afternoon May 7th under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., were discussed at a well attended meeting held at the association's quarters, corner of View and Blanchard streets, last evening. It was agreed that the sports should take place at Oak Bay and the competitions will be open to lads of under 18 years of age. Those eligible will be the members of the Y.M.C.A., and those attending the different local Sunday Schools. Entry forms will be issued tomorrow. All Sunday school officers are requested to co-operate in the endeavor to make the affair successful.

Welsh Society

The Welsh Society held its regular meeting last Wednesday evening in the Sir William Wallace Hall. Mr. A. Petch presided. There was a good attendance and an interesting programme was given and enjoyed by those present. Those taking part were Mrs. McLaren, Mr. Stephen Morris, Mr. A. Petch, J. M. Thomas and T. Roberts. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Kerswell Jones, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Hoeking and Mrs. A. Petch. The society have purchased about eighty views of Wales and intend having lectures given illustrated by lanterns, which should be interesting to others who may have seen or would like to see examples of Welsh scenery. It was also decided to change the time of meeting from the second Wednesday to the third Thursday in every month.

Presentation to Mr. Hoy

The timber records room at the Provincial Buildings was yesterday afternoon the scene of a pleasant little episode in official life, coming as a sequel to the recent marriage in Vancouver of Mr. John Hoy, a popular member of the department, whose desk on Friday was so artistically bedecked with flowers, streamers of ribbon, and cunning little crimson hearts galore, as to suggest a five o'clock tea in one of the most fashionable homes. When Mr. Hoy recovered from his first shock of pleasant surprise, he found that he was also the recipient of a handsome oaken clock and massive fern jardiniere. The presentation was accompanied by the hearty good wishes of all his fellow members of the department for himself and his young bride, nee Miss Bucklands, of the Terminal City.

A few slightly soiled Children's Dresses to be sold cheap at the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas street. These will be on show on Monday; and a few soiled Bonnets; these also have to go. A clearance is being made of Fancy Collars at 25c, values up to \$1.25.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, the best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarke & Pearson's, 1213 Wharf street.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., April 16th, 1910:
SYNOPSIS.

The western high pressure area now covers the Canadian provinces and the North Pacific states and a low area of considerable energy is centered over the great lakes. Showers fell at Tacoma and snow at Minnedosa but elsewhere fair weather has been general with nearly normal temperatures except in Manitoba where it is still cold. Fresh northwest winds have prevailed on the outside waters.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	38	52
Vancouver	40	51
New Westminster	38	51
Kamloops	38	52
Barkerville	26	48
Calgary, Alta.	40	64
Winnipeg, Man.	16	24
Portland, Ore.	48	58
San Francisco, Cal.	45	76

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest	53
Lowest	40
Mean	46
Sunshine, 11 hours, 18 minutes.	

Are You One of Our Customers?

We are giving our customers every satisfaction. We can satisfy you.

Christie's Sodas, fresh, per tin 35¢
Christie's Arrowroot Biscuits, per lb. 25¢
Christie's Fancy Assorted Biscuits
A full line—fresh and crisp
Seasonable Vegetables—Always Fresh

A. Pool, Grocery
623 Yates Street Phone 448
Just above Government St.

Typewriting and Stenography

545 Bastion Street Phone R380

ANNOUNCEMENT

WM. STEWART

Men's and Ladies' Tailor.
Formerly of Victoria, well known as a first-class tailor, has opened parlors at 1019 Douglas street, above Terry's drug store. Orders entrusted to Mr. Stewart will receive the best attention. Stylish and well-fitting garments guaranteed.

Kodaks

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

at
Maynard's Photo Stock House

715 Pandora St. Phone R-360.

HOUSES BUILT

On the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

THE MAILS

Vancouver and Eastern Canada:
Leave daily at 3 p. m. and midnight.
Due 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. daily.

United Kingdom:

Leave daily at 3 p. m. and midnight.
Due Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

United States:

Leave daily at 5 p. m. Due daily, except Tuesday, 3:30 p. m.

China and Japan:

Leave April 5, 8, 11, 18, 22. Due April 12, 14, 18, 23, 25.

Australia and New Zealand:

Leave March 25 and 31. Due April 5.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.:
Leave April 6, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 25.

Port Simpson, Port Essington, etc.:
Leave April 6, 13, 14, 20, 23. Due April 12, 23, 27.

Clayoquot, etc.:

Leave April 7, 14, 20, Due April 13, 20, 28.

Albani:

Leave Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Due Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Dr. Christian's celebrated toilet preparations from Paris, are represented by Mrs. E. K. Welch, 1052 Johnson street, corner Cook will be pleased to give full particulars and advice. *Auda oil removes wrinkles, liver and iron spots, yellowness of the face, etc., used 5,000 years ago amongst the Egyptians, Romans and Greeks, as the only genuine facial oil as a preserver of beauty and youth.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOSIERY

Extra Good Quality Hose, in black and tan, dyed with the famous Hermsdorf dye, per pair 25c

Special Value in black, cream, tan, ox-blood, grey, navy and Paris, per pair 35c

Children's Daisy Hose, all colors from, per pair, 25c to 35c

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VICTORIA HOUSE,
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but facts and figures are more reliable and satisfactory. It is a fact that my optical work is giving entire satisfaction. It is a fact that I have no complaint, no "kickers," no dissatisfied customers. My ideals of the optical business are high—my prices low—my work the best.

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S.E. Corner Yates and Vancouver, 60x120. Rent, \$25 per month.

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City Lots 309, 310, View Street, between Blanchard and Quadra, 120x120, two houses, value, say \$5,000.

Rents, \$50 per month.

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Want to buy lots in all parts of the city. Give description, price and terms. W. M. Ward, Prince Rupert.

The new Hymn Book, with or without prayers, as now used by the Church of England in Canada, makes a most suitable Easter gift. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

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In Solid Gold, from \$15.00 to \$3.00
In Gold Filled, from \$2.50 to50
French White Stone Hatpins, very brilliant, \$4.00 to 1.00
Fancy Hat Pins of all kinds and designs, up from25

POINT PROTECTORS

For Hat Pins. These are arranged to cover the points and are so made as to greatly add to the appearance of the hat. Price, each50

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Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Turnings, Mantels, Garden Swings and General Factory Work. Moore & Whittington, Yates St., Phone L-750. Large stock of Sash and Doors. Special attention given to shipping orders. Price list on application. Branch office of the Moore & Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd.

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No one can give you better or cheaper bicycles than we can. Call at our store and examine for yourself.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK

THOS. PLIMLEY

1110 Government Street Opposite Spencer's

GRAND THEATRE

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK

MEN'S MEETING

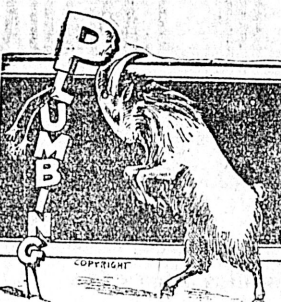
Lessons from the Commission: How Can We Improve the Morals of Victoria?

Speakers: Dr. Ernest Hall and Rev. W. Stevenson
Every Man Should Hear This Auspices Y.M.C.A.
Song Service, 3:45

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Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 618. Telephone 866

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Our price, though, is always low.

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72 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam.
66 in. x 16 ft.
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Enough Said

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Stamped on knives, forks, spoons, etc., of quality is the name
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
With this as your guide you cannot possibly err in the choice of fine silverware.
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITTA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
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Wholesale and Retail Lumber Lath Shingles Bill Stuff
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Handled under the most sanitary conditions.

DEALERS IN ICE CREAM, MILK, CREAM, BUTTER MILK, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

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LIMITED

Real Hair Braids

Mulled Wine

Makes a Good "Nightcap"

Prevents many a severe illness these chilly spring evenings. Old folks especially need something of this kind and they should have it to induce sound, refreshing sleep.

OUR FINE OLD PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, ETC., ARE PLEASING MANY FAMILIES IN VICTORIA.

This beautiful city has long been renowned for its hospitable hostesses. Doubtless you like to have something in the house for the welcome, but uninvited guest.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU TELEPHONE YOUR ORDER.

Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974

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ORIENTAL IMPORTING COMPANY
THE WHITE FRONT SILK HOUSE

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HOSE
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Capital Paid Up\$5,000,000.00
Reserve\$5,700,000.00
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A General Banking Business Transacted
Pays Special Attention to

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH - - - Manager Victoria Branch

New Premises Are Being Erected in
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Wedding Cakes

Dainty small Cakes for
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PURE CHOCOLATES
A large variety of flavors
ICE CREAM, ICE PUD-
DING, Etc.

CLAY'S TEA ROOMS

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Fort Street

New Dress Muslins, Seersuckers,
Crepons, Crape Cloths and Plain Suit-
ing Linens, in all the newest color-
ings. Prices 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c
and 35c a yard. Robinson's Cash
Store, 642 Yates street.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

NEWS OF THE CITY

Police Commission Report

His Honor County Judge Lampman is expected to present his report of the recent investigation conducted by him as a Royal Commissioner into police matters in the city of Victoria early in the week, and its contents will be made public, together with the decision of the government as to the second commission asked for in the Smith's Hill reservoir matter, about the end of the coming week.

No Official Complaint Made

Appropos a complaint made through the columns of a local paper on Friday as to the inadequacy of accommodation in the Victoria Law Courts, Premier McBride points out that no complaint of this nature has as yet been received by the government either from the members of the bar, the Law Society or interested members of the civil service. When any such is forthcoming the government is prepared to take action in order that sufficient and suitable accommodation may be enjoyed by these departments.

Women's Missionary Society

The Women's Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold their regular monthly meeting tomorrow at 3 p. m. in the lecture room of the church. Papers will be read by the following ladies: Miss A. McFadden, "Current Events"; Mrs. J. T. Reid, "The History and Work of the Laymen's Missionary Movement"; Mrs. J. H. MacFarlane, "The Layman's Part in Furthering Missions." Miss Jessie McKilligan will sing. After the meeting tea will be served by the house committee. Mrs. Richard McBride, Mrs. Abraham E. Smith, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. J. B. McKilligan.

Alumni Put on Play

"Our Boys," which will be produced by the H. S. Alumni on Saturday evening, the 30th instant, is one of the best modern English comedies that has come across the waters for many years. It had a continuous run of 1,500 nights at the vaudeville theatre, London, before going upon the road. Listen to what one of the English papers says of the play. "Our Boys," now being played at the vaudeville with Mr. William Farren in the title role, provides some of the best and cleanest fun seen on our stage for a long time." The play calls for some fine acting, but under the able direction of Mr. Chambers it will be shown in the A. O. U. W. hall with all its original vigor. The scenery used by the Watson theatre company has been secured, and this together with the special scenery now on the way here for the use of the alumni will enable the players to act in the environments called for by the different scenes. The alumni will have its own orchestra for the musical parts.

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Its the best cigar on the market.

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Hall's Sarsaparilla

Gives to the system all the force and vigor so much needed at this time of the year. If you suffer from

Nervousness, Rheumatism, Inactive Liver or Clogged Kidneys

This famous remedy will slowly and steadily cure you. \$1.00 per bottle.

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Waterproof, No Nailing,
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Next Fire Hall

Cormorant St. and 707 Fort St.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Forestry Commission Meets Premier

An extended conference was held yesterday morning by the members of the Forestry Commission at present in the city, Messrs. Fred. J. Fulton and A. C. Flumerfelt, with Premier McBride, there being considerable work to be performed by this important tribunal. Its final report will be completed and available in advance of the next sitting of Parliament.

To Auction Townsite Lots

It is quite possible that coincidentally with the government sale by auction of reserve lots in the townsite of Stewart, to take place at the A. O. U. W. hall in this city on the 31st May, properties of the government may be offered in Tulameen, Granite Creek, Rock Creek and Otter Flat townsites. The matter is listed for consideration at the next meeting of the executive, to which it will be presented by Lands Minister Ellison.



BONITA

The Famous Beauty and Star of the Musical Comedy "Wine, Woman and Song," at the Victoria Theatre next Friday and Saturday

Appointment Made

The appointment is announced of James Colvin as a clerk in the Victoria Land Registry, and of John West to a similar provincial position in the Bureau of Information and Immigration.

Nelson Board to Protest

It is understood that the Nelson Board of Trade, with one or two other semi-public bodies of the Interior, will enter a protest with the Government against the course adopted by the Boards of Victoria and Vancouver in the matter of alleged C.P.R. discrimination in freight rates to the disadvantage of the British Columbia shipper, and also against the grant made by the government to the two coast boards to assist him defraying the cost of securing data supporting the position assumed. No petition has, however, as yet reached the Government.

AMUSEMENTS

New Grand Theatre

Low Shaw, the one time champion billiardist of the world, and Nellie Shaw, his wife, will be at the Grand Theatre with a billiard table, cues and balls this week, to demonstrate to local vaudeville patrons the apparently impossible things that billiard balls will do when directed at the right angle. The table will be placed on the stage and an arrangement of mirrors hung at the back will give every person in the audience the same opportunity of witnessing the feats as if they were standing beside the table. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will also engage in a billiard match.

Dainty and "sassy" little Mattie Lockett, the original "Mary Jane," promises to fill the house with merriment. She will be remembered here three years ago as the original "Mary Jane." This week she will appear as Buster Brown's sister, and will offer one of the smartest "kid" acts in vaudeville history.

A musical act of exceptional skill and ability is billed with Veroni Verdi and her baby brother. She is a skilled violinist and the child is a masterly player of the cello. Music lovers will doubtless appreciate the act, which has earned wide praise for its musical virtue.

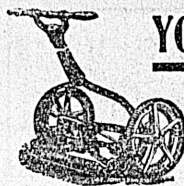
Joseph and Myra Davis Dowling will be with Victorians again tomorrow. This time they are in a laughing farce called "The Snapshot" and it is safe to say that there won't be a slow minute while they are on the stage. Thomas J. Price's voice will be heard in a delightful love song, and the pathetic and comic element will both be witnessed in the moving pictures.

"Wine, Woman and Song"

Mortimer M. Theiss will present at the Victoria Theatre for two nights, Friday and Saturday, April 22nd and 23rd, Bonita, the famous beauty, in a

Zaffrey Soap—Disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infection.

comedy with music. "Wine, Woman and Song." During a run of 400 consecutive nights in New York City, at the Circle Theatre, this sparkling musical comedy was received with such unequivocal approval by the theatre-goers of that big city that it not only ran this length of time, but exceeded in point of attendance any play that ever appeared there. The reasons for this unusual success are ascribed by the management to the fact that the authors struck a new idea in musical plays and developed it with unusual skill. It is a comedy with unique characters, and unique situations as vivid as those used by the best-known writers of plays without music. It would be interesting if there was not a song in it. But with a pleasant accompaniment of pleasant music, vivacious dances and pretty girls introduced legitimately, it has all the attractive features of both musical and legitimate comedies. Bonita will be supported by Lew Hern, James Mul-



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Folly to purchase a poor machine.
See our excellent values with high drive wheels and four knives:

12 in. cut. Price	\$7.00
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18 in. cut. Price	\$9.00
Ball bearing, 12 in., \$7.00; 14 in., \$8.00; 16 in.	\$9.00

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NICE MILD CURED HAM—Per lb.....	24c
AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER— 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
NICE NAVEL ORANGES— Per dozen, 30c, 25c and	10c
NEWTON PIPPIN APPLES—Per box....	\$1.75
ST. CHARLES CREAM—Large 20-oz. can..	10c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR— Per sack.....	\$1.75
TAPIOCA, SAGO OR JAPAN RICE—4 lbs for	25c
Or 9 lbs. for	50c
TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES, Mixed or Chow —Large 18-oz. bottle	15c
ROWAT'S ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE— 3 bottles for	25c
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP—9 cakes for..	25c
GRANULATED SUGAR—20 lbs. for	\$1.15

We sell everything at the lowest price good goods can be sold at.

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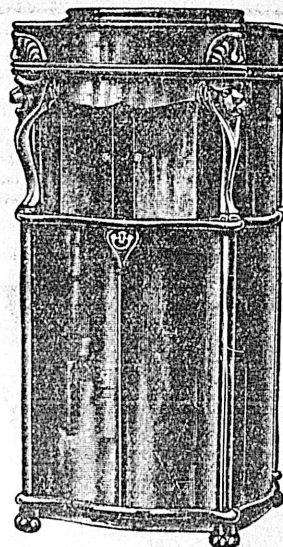
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COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA DE LUXE \$250

The one ideal and perfect musical instrument—the evolution of years of costly experiment—the crowning triumph of mechanical art in faithful reproduction of musical sound. The living voice of the artist pours out without flaw or slightest distortion—not a mere echo of reflection, but the voice itself—true in tone, tempo and timbre, a perfect tone picture.

Come in and hear it render your favorites. If you wish to purchase remember we allow a liberal price on your present instrument.

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Exclusive Sales Agents in B. C. for Columbia Grafonolas, Graphophones, Records and Supplies.
1231 Government Street

Housekeepers, Attention!—The "Success" Vacuum Cleaner saves taking up carpets. Lasts a lifetime. Price \$20. Write Agent, 441 Gorge road, Victoria.

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Partly Improved

\$4750

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McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

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If there was a better launch engine we would be selling it, but as there is not, we're selling the best there is, i. e. "The Union."

New makers of marine engines appear almost weekly, and some older ones drop from view, but the "Union" is today in a stronger position than ever before.

The "Union" engines have a world-wide reputation for power efficiency and reliability that is the envy of other manufacturers.

We can furnish you with a "Union" engine of any h. p. Even if you have an engine that seems to be giving you satisfaction, it would not be a waste of time to investigate the merits of the "Union."

THE
HINTON ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED
GOVERNMENT STREET - VICTORIA, B.C.

Here and There

There are not many people in the world for whom the prospect of a contest has not an attraction. This was understood by the Christian teacher who, while he used the smiles of the battlefield with a skill rare among writers, declared "we wrestle not against principalities and powers." In this age the battle against "spiritual wickedness in high places" goes on. But perhaps the greatest warfare of our generation is being waged against bodily ills. There is among us little trace of that asceticism which treated the body with neglect and severity. It may be that we have gone too far in the other direction and that in our desire for physical perfection we are overlooking the needs of the spiritual nature.

Yet the greatest saint as well as the most earnest advocate of material well-being join in deploring the great waste of human energy and the suffering caused by tuberculosis. The disease which takes from the work of the world the strong man in the prime of life, the mother from her children, the poet from his singing and the girl in the freshness of her young beauty, was for centuries believed to be a visitation of God, to be submitted to with resignation. Other ills might be fought; this one must be borne. Nature, indeed, by making hope of recovery a characteristic of the consumption patient, protested against the attitude of the medical world. But those who, with aching heart and tear dimmed eyes watched the brave struggle of the frail body with the disease, believed from the first the end to be inevitable.

This attitude of mind can scarcely be understood by any one now. We have learned that there is hope for every one who, in the early stages of tuberculosis, seeks for relief. We have learned that even those who cannot recover need not either transmit or communicate the sickness to friends or relatives or attendants. We have begun to believe that by a proper observance of the laws of health, every one can guard against the disease. Everywhere men and women, knowing these facts, are fighting tuberculosis, and almost every day comes news of their success. It is true, that so far no such remedy has been found as those which are used with such effect against smallpox, diphtheria and other diseases. Nature's own remedies, fresh air, sunshine, good food and pure water are the chief weapons relied upon to conquer this enemy. These are to be had everywhere. Yet we neglect, too often, to use them. It is to be feared the lifetime of a generation will scarcely be long enough to convince the people of this continent their freedom from pulmonary troubles depends on the purity of the air they breathe and the amount of suitable nourishment they take. It is this want of faith that renders sanitaria necessary. In one of these, Las Animas, Colorado, where there is a naval hospital, a recent report says that of the 161 cases that had been treated for two months or more, 82 had been discharged as apparently cured. That half the patients in such a hospital should be cured or even greatly benefited in so short a time seems wonderful.

In Seattle, a generous citizen has lately given a large sum towards a sanatorium and the work of prevention is going on. It is in this part of the fight that the efforts of women are most likely to be effective. In the

schools and in books and papers the children are being educated to believe in the value of fresh air and of frequent bathing. While some mothers are fully alive to the necessity of supplementing the lessons learned or of encouraging the boys and girls to put them into practice, there are others who still cherish the prejudice against open windows, and a too lavish use of water. Perhaps there are more who do not study how, with the means at their disposal, they can give their children the most wholesome food. Yet these things are essential, not only to enable them to resist the attacks of tuberculosis, but of other diseases. Most of us need such instruction in the laws of health, and yet more, the courage and energy required to put what we do know into practice. It is by doing this that we can most effectively aid in the fight against consumption for here it is prevention rather than cure that is needed. Yet it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that in this city as elsewhere, consumption sometimes attacks members of the community whose lives are very valuable.

Mr. W. R. Nurse, the provincial inspector of libraries for the province of Ontario speaks of the well-known preference of the patrons of lending libraries for fiction. He does not, however, blame the story readers for their neglect of history and biography. Instead, he criticises the work of the writers of such books and attributes to them the lack of interest displayed. His advice to those who do not want their works to be mere ornaments of the book shelves is to "Compel a reader by mere force of style and graphic presentation of facts, by the use of every modern method permissible, by every artistic and seductive artifice known to the expert, to once open such a book and you have him an undreamed-of world of interest and delight, is unfolded. Fascinated against his will he falls into the trap, reads on and on, and before he knows the story becomes an ultra-earnest recruit in the growing ranks of non-fiction readers."

Is this good advice? Can one imagine Carlyle writing his "French Revolution" with such an aim in view? Do not all great writers, even those whom we call masters of style, become so filled with the spirit of their theme that it is clothed in suitable language naturally and almost unconsciously? There is, in these words, a very great deal of clever writing which is not satisfying.

It ought to be possible for those whose duty it is to form the taste of future readers to make them feel that there is great pleasure as well as profit to be gained from reading books of travel, biography and history and perhaps, most of all, poetry. Good fiction is excellent mental food, but the best intellects are not nourished upon it alone.

It is not satisfactory to learn that the proposition that the Jubilee hospital board take over the Isolation hospital is still in abeyance. There has already been too much delay over this matter. Neither the management nor the condition of the buildings is satisfactory. Steps are being taken to remedy the former, and there seems to be no good reason why the buildings fit for use are not put in good repair and others replaced by suitable ones. If an epidemic breaks out among the children of Victoria, is the health department prepared to cope with it? In such a case the question, either of expense or of which of two bodies have control of the hospital will not be of interest to the ratepayers. Let the body which is now responsible take what action is necessary with the least possible delay. That is what the fathers and mothers of Victoria want, and what they are ready to pay for.

Glasgow university has decided to admit women to its law degrees. In this it follows the example of Edinburgh. But though women in Scotland may obtain degrees they are not allowed to practice in the law courts whether as solicitors or as advocates.

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SIGNS that satisfy
SIGNS that get the Business
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Select High-Grade Day and
Boarding College for Boys of 8
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appointed gentlemen's home in
lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Pre-
pared for Business, Life or Pro-
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tions. Fees inclusive and strictly
moderate. A few vacancies at
Spring term, February 1st.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

HIGH GRADE DAY AND BOARDING
SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Corner of Oak Bay and Richmond Avenue.
Phone L-1028.
All subjects taught. Needlework, cutting,
out, knitting, vocal music and physical cul-
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Piano-forte tuition. Modern languages. Good
grounds for tennis games, etc. Fees mod-
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opens Monday, February 7.
Principal: Mrs. Steinhilber, Cert. Eng.

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Victoria, B. C.
Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Supervisor
The Venerable Archdeacon Schiven,
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Assisted by
H. J. Davis, Esq., D. A. Musken;
H. M. Johnson, B. A., Oxford.
Excellent Accommodation for Boarders
Spacious School Buildings, Gymna-
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Summer term begins Monday, April
18th, at 9 a. m.
Apply H. J. Davis.

Bronchitis

exhausts the vitality more quickly than any ordinary food or medicine can restore it.

For over thirty-five years

Scott's Emulsion

has relieved bronchitis in all stages; it is the tonic lung remedy used the world over in this disease; nothing equals it in keeping up and restoring flesh and strength.

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Pipe Major, Mr. E. Wehbart;
Marshal, Mr. G. Duncan;
Marshalls, Mr. J. J. Burnett;
Auditors, Messrs. C. A. Forsyth and S. M. Macdonald.

The first Friday in the month will be the day of meeting. The place of meeting has not as yet been decided.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Murray

The funeral of the late Lillian Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Murray, of 539 Rithet street, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence where service was conducted by the Rev. W. L. Clay at the house and graveside. There was a large attendance of sympathetic friends, many beautiful flowers being sent. The following acted as pallbearers: W. Murray, T. Angus, W. Brayshaw and M. Angus.

McDonald.

Sister Mary Edwin, Mary McDonald one of the staff of St. Ann's Convent, passed away on Friday after a short illness. She has only been connected with the local institution for a few months, having entered last August. A mother, resident at New Westminster where deceased was born, mourns her loss. She was 19 years of age. The funeral takes place this morning, services being conducted at the Convent Chapel, and interment taking place at Ross Bay cemetery.

CONGESTION IN CITY SCHOOLS

Board of Trustees Confronted by Problem of Providing Room for Ever Increasing Number of Pupils

The school trustees are at present confronted with the problem of providing accommodation in the different schools for the ever increasing number of pupils. The question has become more insistent through complaints made by recently arrived families whose children have been refused admission, owing to the schools in the localities where they live being overcrowded.

At Hillside school in one room alone there are 66 pupils, more than the seating capacity being occupied. The lowest room in the North Ward school is overcrowded with pupils. In the girls' room there are 32 pupils with two teachers.

It is pointed out by the school authorities that it is not customary to admit pupils in the middle of the term, and while admissions are not refused on this plea they express the hope that parents will consider the individuality of sending their pupils to school when the different classes have been in progress for some months. After the summer vacation, with the opening of the new city schools, it is expected that much will be done towards accommodating the large number of pupils seeking admission. Up to the present, however, the trustees have taken no steps to temporarily increase the present accommodation in the congested institutions.

Victory Theatre

MATINEE at 2:30 AND TONIGHT AT 8:30

The Allen Players

Presenting

"In the Bishop's Carriage"

A high class comedy drama.

PRICES—Matinee 15c and 25c; nights 25c, 35c, 50c.

Pantages Theatre

WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 11th

LAST WEEK OF HUNT'S POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

"SPAUDLING'S DILEMMA"

It is to Laugh.

No advance in prices. Matinee 3:00 p. m. Evening, 8:00 and 9:15 p. m. sharp.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Yates Street, just below Government St.

Monday and Tuesday, April 18-19.

JOHNSON-KITCHELL FIGHT PICTURES.

Continuous Performance, 2:30, 7:11.

Admission 10c.

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MASON & HAMLIN AND ESTEY
From \$50.00 Up
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Bock Beer - - 25c
2 Large Bottles -

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who buys meat here. For our roasts are so prime, tender and juicy, our chops and steaks so appetizing that only satisfaction can result from marketing here. Try us with an order. See our windows for prices which can't be beat.

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With every \$1.00 purchase of White Swan Soap we will give, absolutely free, one 25c package of White Swan Washing Powder. Save Coupons for Premiums.

Royal Household Flour, per Sack.....\$1.90

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Finest pineapples, 2 tins... 25
Handy ammonia, per pkt... 10
Give us a trial. We solicit your trade.

Erskine's Grocery

Corner Johnson and Quadra Sts.

Phone 106.

ROMANO THEATRE

"The Governor's Pardon;" Drama.
"Runaway Horse;" Comedy. "Death of Minnehaha;" Drama. "Foolshead, Chief of Reporters;" very funny. "Hate of the Miller;" Drama. "Town Travelers Revenge;" good comedy. Song by Miss Nyland, "Flowers of Singapore."

New Grand Theatre

WEEK APRIL 18th, 1910.

"The wonders of the billiard world"

LEW AND MELLIE SHAW

In an interesting exhibition of their remarkable powers.

"The happy pair"

JOS. J. and MYRA DAVIS DOWLING

In their laughable hit "A Snap Shot."

DAINTY MATTIE LOCKETTE

The charmer and the original "Mary Jane."

Delightful musical rarity

VERONI VERDI AND BROTHER

The elf and the maiden of instrument-tation.

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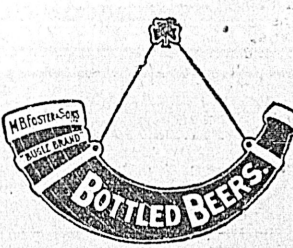
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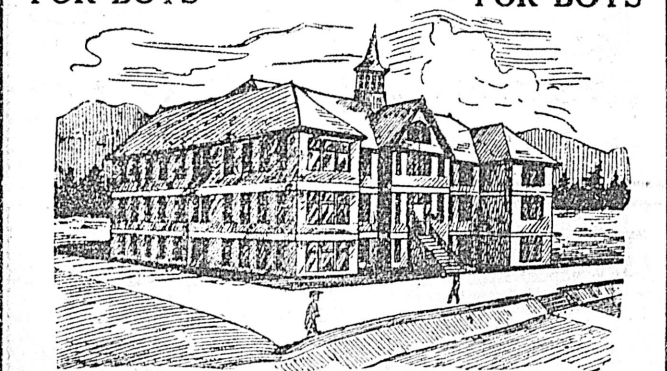
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WARDEN:

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PRINCIPALS:

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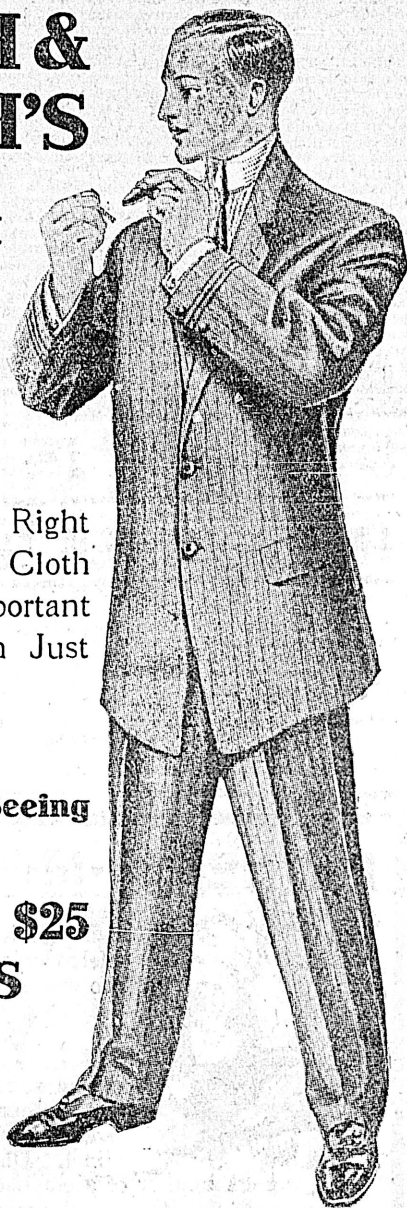
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Matter to Men Just
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Our

\$20 and \$25
SUITS

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BUYING



Lenzie, C. W. Buck, E. T. Crease, F. A. Starkoy, J. D. Kerr (Harrop); president, L. Crauford; vice-presidents, A. M. Johnson, C. W. Burke; captain, R. A. Butler; vice-captain, A. Stubbs; treasurer, N. F. Kendall; secretary, E. Luyton; committee, T. F. Chatterton, J. Hawkins, A. Tregillus; umpire, W. Cutler.

FEATHERED GAME VERY PLENTIFUL

Reports Received That Grouse,
Pheasants and Quail Are
Doing Splendidly—Hungarian
Partridges Flourish

While Vancouver Island sportsmen are agitating for a close season on the ground that feathered and other game should be given an opportunity to increase in numbers, those who reside in the districts adjoining Victoria are bringing in reports that never before were the pheasants, grouse and quails as plentiful as at the present time.

That the mild winter just passed has resulted in stimulating the breeding of all local and imported varieties of game, there is the slightest doubt. There is the strongest possible reason to believe that, when the shooting opens this fall, there will be better hunting offered than has been the case for years.

One of the Colonist newspaper staff who has returned from a short trip through the Metchosin district, declares that it is possible to knock the grouse over with a club. They are not only plentiful, but are unusually tame, even though it is the breeding season.

"A member of our party," the scribe said, "took a run through the slashing and almost stumbled on a sleeping buck deer. He got up with a surprised and curious look in his eyes and then, with a bound, was quickly out of sight."

It was ascertained also that the Hungarian partridges, which were imported by a number of enterprising Victoria sportsmen, and liberated in different districts adjacent to the city, are doing exceedingly well. A number of hens, proudly mothering healthy looking broods, have been sighted. Therefore, it is likely that before many years have passed it will be possible for the provincial government to abolish the laws prohibiting the shooting of them.

LACROSSE LADS IN GOOD FORM

North Ward's lacrosse players were out in force yesterday afternoon. The practice was held on the district's park grounds. The number in attendance and the style of work was encouraging. The organization's officials are more than ever confident that they will be able to assemble a twelve that will walk through the city amateur league, capturing the scalp of all opponents, and ending up by taking the championship.

BASEBALL RESULTS

National.
At Boston—New York, 3; Boston, 1.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
American.
At New York—Boston, 2; New York, 4.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 1.
At Cincinnati—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

KINGSTON CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Local Tennis Organization
Prepares for the Pending
Season—Will Materially
Improve Courts

At the annual meeting of the Kingston Tennis Club, which was held last night, it was announced that the same courts had been secured for use during the forthcoming season. After discussion it was decided that an effort would be made to improve the grounds and an investigation was ordered to ascertain what is the best

THE MAJESTIC THEATRE

The Johnson-Ketchell Fight Tomorrow

Pursuing its policy of obtaining the very best attractions for its patrons, the Majestic Theatre has, at great expense, secured for Monday and Tuesday the much-lauded pictures of the Johnson-Ketchell fight. It was this film which aroused the sportsmen of Eastern Canada and the United States to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Not a round is blurred, and not a technical point is lost. To followers and lovers of the ring a great treat is in store, and to the many in Victoria who are following the courses of training now being taken by the present contending champions, this film will prove of great interest. Johnson's last appearance in the ring has been commented upon by the press and Ketchell's great showing is familiar to everybody. When this picture has been seen some idea can be formed of the black champion's claims to the heavyweight title over the unconquered Jeffries. Apart from the interest in this feature the management has secured some of the most successful reels yet produced. There is for the coming week, sports, the grave, the lively, the gay and the severe for ladies, gentlemen and children.

material to be used for the purpose of binding the cinder surface. Officers were elected as follows: President, D. B. McLaren; vice-president, G. H. Jennings; secretary-treasurer, G. B. Case. The treasurer reported that, after the payment of all expenses, there was a surplus of \$28. With regard to the election of new members it was agreed that applications would be endorsed after passing four of the committee members.

SHARKEY WILL CHALLENGE WINNER

NEW YORK, April 16.—New York fight fans today are laughing heartily over Tom Sharkey's declaration that he is going to be present at the Jeffries-Johnson fight and challenge the winner.

"Why, the man who gets licked on July 4 could take half an hour's rest and beat Sharkey to death," said one fight fan today. But despite that, Sharkey says he is in earnest.

"I am only 35 years of age," he said today, "and I believe I can come back good and strong. To show the I mean business I am going into training next Tuesday. I feel better now than I ever did in my life."

"The fighters don't believe Sharkey can come back. Jeff crushed in most of his ribs on one memorable occasion, and Gus Ruhlin finished the job."

FIRST LEAGUE MATCH HERE

Victoria Representative Lacrosse Twelve Meets Vancouver May 24—Sweeney Elected Secretary Treasurer

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 16.—At the second annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Amateur Lacrosse association, held here this evening, the resignation of the Vancouver Maple Leafs was accepted, and on application, the Vancouver Athletic club was admitted to membership. C. D. Peele, of New Westminster, was elected president, and George Sweeney, of Victoria, secretary-treasurer. The opening match of the season will be played at Victoria with the Vancouver team on the morning of May 24th.

The Schedule.
May 24—Vancouver at Victoria.
June 11—Westminster at Vancouver.
June 25—Victoria at New Westminster.
July 9—Victoria at Vancouver.
July 14—Vancouver at New Westminster.
July 23—Westminster at Vancouver.
July 30—Westminster at Victoria.
Aug. 6—Victoria at Vancouver.
Aug. 13—Vancouver at Victoria.
Aug. 18—Vancouver at Westminster.
Aug. 27—Victoria at Westminster.
Sept. 5—Westminster at Victoria.

NEGRO JEALOUS OF RIVAL'S POPULARITY



"IT HAS BEEN ALL JEFF OF LATE!—JUST A WORD FROM 'ANTHA' AS A CHANGE."

American cartoonist, Ripley, pictures Johnson after his release from Toombs, New York.

AT HALF TIME

The signs of summer's advent are manifold. Everywhere the sportsmen discuss cricket, tennis, baseball, lacrosse and the other recreations peculiar to the "dog days." Which subject is paramount all depends on the propensities of those conversing.

To cricketers the announcement to be found in another column will be interesting and gratifying. There are going to be about as many teams here as there are teeth to a fine hair comb. And the majority are going to enter the international tournament in July.

Apparently the feathered game of Vancouver Island is doing exceptionally well this season. If the reports being received are correct there is going to be splendid shooting this fall. Could there be any better news to the enthusiast?

Rumor has it that Leo Sweeney, one of the local delegates appointed to attend the lacrosse meeting at New Westminster, is going to try to obtain possession of the McKeown cup, which the Victoria Rugby club has earned by virtue of winning the provincial championship. He is said to have an order for it from W. Newcombe, captain of the local rugby fifteen. It also is reported that Sweeney is going to make representations with reference to the Cooper Keith silverware, which is Victoria's as a result of its defeat of Vancouver.



VICTORIA LOSES SECOND ROUND

Canadian Golfers Now Tie With Seattle in Competition For Treat Cup—Final Next Fall

SEATTLE, April 16.—Victoria lost two second rounds of the international twenty man golf competition today to Seattle by twenty nine points. Curiously enough this is exactly the same margin as that by which the Americans were defeated at the Oak Bay links last November. This makes the two clubs even in the struggle for the Treat cup and it will be necessary to play a final deciding round sometime this fall.

In the play on this occasion the visitors in almost every instance were defeated. The Seattle representatives winning by comfortable margins. There, however, were some excellent individual matches. The attendance at the links was the largest so far this season.

The Kingston Street Tennis Club is the first local body of that character to organize. The indications are that it is going to flourish.

Wilding and Brooks, Australia's tennis cracks, the winners of the Davis cup and by that token the fastest racket wielders of the world, are going to pass through Victoria en route to the Eastern States soon. It has been suggested that steps be taken to induce them to stay off here for a short time and an invitation extended them to play at the formal opening of the Victoria club's new grounds opposite the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Victoria has entered the provincial amateur lacrosse league. Now, it's up to the various city clubs to get busy, work hard in hand, and endeavor to turn out a team capable of bringing the championship to the island.

Reports are current that there is to be a horse race meet here this summer. It's not certain by any means. There happens to be only one track, and it's within the jurisdiction of the Oak Bay council. That body has under consideration a by-law which will make it necessary for promoters to take out a permit from the municipality, and the document issued will limit the sport to six days.

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. LETITIA BLAIR, Canifton, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to suffering women.

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Successor to John Barnsley & Co.
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OVERALLS, extra strong to stand the racket, per pair, 75c, 65c, 50c
COTTON HOSE, strong and heavy, per pair 25c
GOOD BRACES, per pair 25c, 15c
WINDSOR SILK TIES, pretty shades 25c



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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources—Here and
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.—2nd Friday
Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electricians 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders Quarterly
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Monday
Carpenters and Joiners 1st Monday
Laundry Workers 2nd and 4th Thursday
Cigarmakers 1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Garment Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods First Monday, at 8 p.m.
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers Monthly
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Painters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Monday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers Monthly
Tailors 1st Monday
Typefounders Last Sunday
T. & C. Council 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees 1st Sunday
Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Women are eligible to parliament in Australia, but none have yet been elected.

Of the total working expenses of railways, about sixty per cent goes in various ways to the wage-earners.

Women are now allowed admission to full matriculation in all German universities except that at Rottorck.

Vancouver unionists will likely hold a monster May Day mass meeting on April 30, in lieu of a proposed parade.

Locomotive engineers in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company have obtained an increase.

Waiters in Vancouver report that the demand for men exceed the supply; \$14 a week and board is the rate paid.

The Leatherworkers of the United

States and Canada are going to make a general stand for the eight-hour day.

A branch of the International Electrical Workers' Union at Fort William has been reorganized and Western prairie towns are also lining up.

Toronto street railway employees have organized a ladies' auxiliary in connection with their union, which is endorsed and backed by its 1200 members.

A woman told the Clerkenwell County Court judge that she worked from 9 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night for \$2.50 per week.

The Leather Workers' union at Calgary, Alta., is in a flourishing state and reports an increasing membership. It is also out for an eight-hour day.

The team owners of Vancouver have acceded to a request of the teamsters for a nine-hour day after March 1, wages to remain the same.

The president of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, S. W. Thompson, is an active member of the Street Railway Men's Union, an organization of some 500 members.

The union label stands for fair wages and good sanitary conditions. Possibly the non-label goods do so, too, but you cannot be sure. Then why not give the union label the benefit of the doubt?

The chairman of the Bradford, Eng., Dyers' Association (Limited), which has a capital of \$5,000,000 has announced an increase in wages of 10 per cent, corresponding with the decrease made last year. The wages are now on the sliding scale in proportion to the net trading profits.

The Sacramento electrical workers want their wages increased from \$4 to \$4.50 a day, and double price for all overtime. The corporation has offered to compromise by suggesting \$4.25, and negotiations are pending.

Every local of the International Typographical Union in Western Canada reports trade brisk and the demand for competent printers has had a scale-raising effect, all of which goes to show after all that the conditions of the labor market is the final arbiter.

The Colorado Teachers' Association comprising a membership of 7000, in session in Denver the latter part of last December, by a unanimous vote, decided to send fraternal delegates to chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

A French law provides that whenever it appears advisable to prohibit the employment of women or children in any employment dangerous to health or morals, the president issues the necessary order and it becomes as binding as law.

Assemblyman Jackson introduced the Garment Workers' bill to guarantee

payment of wages on sub-contracted work in the New York legislature last week. It has been decided to make the bill an amendment to the general business law.

The Oakland Orpheum presented the beautiful pictures of the Union Printers' Home last week. The Oakland Central Labor Council acknowledged with thanks the recognition of the institution as part of the trade-union movement.

The Tacoma Labor Advocate, official paper of the Central Labor Council, at Tacoma, Wash., has undertaken the herculean and thankless task of forming an organization of labor editors and writers. Those interested should address P. W. Cameron, box 51, Tacoma, Wash.

Judge Frank M. Bailey, of the District Court, denied the petition of a planning mill to enjoin the Chickasha (Okla.) Trades Council from boycotting its open shop products. The judge declared that so long as no threats accompanied the boycott the defendants were within their legal rights.

At a meeting recently of representatives of all the labor unions in Toronto it was decided to boycott the Toronto baseball team, the lacrosse team and other teams controlled by L. Solman and J. J. McKaffrey, on account of alleged unfairness to organized labor in all construction. Another ground for complaint is the fact that Mr. McKaffrey runs a non-union house.

A board of conciliation and investigation has been appointed on the request of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. trainmen, exclusive of firemen and engineers, for higher wages. The board consists of J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, chairman; Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., representing the companies, and J. G. O'Donoghue, representing the men. The board meets in Montreal.

M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company has announced an increase in wages among hundreds of laborers, giving them an advance of one cent an hour, making the rate 13 1-2 cents an hour. This is believed to be the forerunner of a series of advances to be made in the future, which will also, it is understood, include additional pay for overtime and Sunday work.

A bill will be brought before the British Parliament, calling for steps to be taken to prevent the high mortality from tuberculosis in Ireland. The bill will demand the compulsory notification and registration of tuberculosis cases, the establishment of special institutions for consumptive patients, the instruction of the public about this disease, and improved control over the meat and milk supplies.

The death rate per 10,000 from tuberculosis in Victoria, Australia, has fallen from 14.58 in 1890 to 9.58 in 1907, and in Melbourne and suburbs from 20 in 1890 to 11.6 in 1907. The fall is attributed to the aggressive campaign against this disease, including the registration of tuberculosis cases, the erection of institutions for treatment and the general improvement of sanitary and working conditions.

The shirt and overall industries in the prisons of the state of Illinois are to be discontinued and their competition with the products of free labor eliminated. This result has been secured through the persistent effort of Attorney John J. Sonstebly, Trustee Robert Norem, representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, and Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Under legislation enacted in 1905, the Danish Government pays three-fourths of the expenses of all poor persons who desire to be treated in tuberculosis sanatoria. When the hospitals under construction are completed, Denmark will have one bed in tuberculosis hospitals or sanatoria for every 1200 inhabitants, a fact which will mean that the length of treatment can be considerably extended. In the United States there is one bed for every 4,500 inhabitants.

Pittsburg is to be a "union shop" so far as city employees are concerned according to an announcement made by Director of Public Works Armstrong. Hereafter all applicants for city jobs must be union men, and in case the civil service does not certify the union men he will insist upon appointees joining a union before going to work. Mr. Armstrong argued before the salary revision committee recently that all city labor should receive "current" union wages, and added in having the wages advanced.

For the purpose of organizing all trades in which Italians are employed and to prevent the use of their countrymen as scabs, representatives of the Italian trade unions in New York city have formed the United Italian Trades, with a membership of 65,000 which will be affiliated with the A. F. of L. L. Mazzola has been elected president and G. Floridia, secretary. An executive committee of fifteen members has been elected to devise ways and means of getting all Italian labor organizations in New York to affiliate.

Our method of studying labor problems in detail and studying the individual workmen has taught us much about them and given us a high opinion of them as men, says the Engineering Magazine. The proportion of high minded and honest men is just as great among them as among any other class and far greater than among those people we continually hear complaining of them. Of course there are worthless and dishonest men among them, but the proportion is no greater than among those who have better opportunities.

There are three branches of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers in Western Canada. Vancouver, B. C., which meets second and fourth Mondays at Labor Hall, President W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe Street; secretary, C. J. McAlister, 1145 Seymour Street. Victoria, B. C., meets first and third Tuesdays at the Labor Hall, Douglas Street. President J. Robertson, 1338 Gladstone Avenue; secretary, F. Jeeves, 2649 Graham Street. And Revelstoke, B. C., which meets on fourth Saturday of each month, at Selkirk Hall, Second Street. President, Jas. Mathie; secretary, Jas. M. Goble.

At the Fort William convention of

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, plans will be made for the organizing of an Independent Labor party modeled after the British Labor party. The resolution will be strongly supported by the Western delegation, the members of which are far more radical in their views than their Eastern comrades. The Labor leaders of British Columbia are keenly discussing the question and a large representation will be sent to the meeting. It is said that Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan will send more delegates than ever before, and it is thought that the Western men will be able to control legislation.

Within the ensuing fortnight it is expected that an amicable arrangement will be reached between the telegraph department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and their operators, who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' association of America, whereby a generally increased wage scale will go into effect in all offices west of Fort William. The advance is expected to be of from ten to fifteen per cent according to the volume of business handled and other conditions prevailing in individual offices, all of which have been taken into consideration in the preparation of data which the committee acting for the telegraphers has handed to the official heads of this branch of the company service with the request for graded increases.

The journeymen tailors all over Winnipeg walked out on strike last week. They are demanding an increase in pay of ten per cent, for ordinary work and an increase of nearly fifteen per cent, for what is technically known as "extras." It is estimated that over 400 men are affected by the strike. Negotiations that have culminated today have been proceeding for some months, but it was not until three days ago that the merchant tailors received an intimation that the men were likely to strike.

T. J. Dolan general secretary-treasurer of the international brotherhood of steamshovel and dredgemen, New York, has asked, and practically obtained the support of President Taft for a bill that will be introduced in congress providing for an eight-hour day on government dredge and tug work. Mr. Dolan says that about 8,000 members of his organization are employed under contract doing harbor work for the government, and may insist upon eight hours as a day's work. The president is an honorary member of the shovel and dredgemen's organization.

The officers of the German government, Berlin, are doing what they can to avert the threatened strike in the building trades. Some 350,000 members of the Socialist federation of trades unions and the Christian trades unions, including builders, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and laborers, have rejected the wage scale offered by the master-builders. The men seek shorter hours and increased wages, and insist that the new wage tariff shall be drawn by an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. The master-builders have declined to agree to a mutually decided wage scale.

Have you \$34.87 in your pocket or in bank? If you have not then you are shy on the per capita circulation of money in the United States, as shown by the books of the treasury department. The department, in making this calculation, estimates the population of the United States at 89,833,000 and announces the amount of money in circulation on March 1 as \$3,134,688,250, which if equally divided, would give every man, woman and child in the country \$34.87. There is \$49,315,244 more in circulation today than there was a year ago.

The Garment Workers' International Union is boosting their own label, and the union label of all label trades unions. The Garment Workers have planned a year's work of boosting for the union label, and have a thoroughly five committee on the job. Among other things, the committee pictures to the union men the conditions under which prison and contract system made garments are made, as compared to those produced in the union shop, where the garment workers have the opportunity of making a living under healthful, livable conditions.

After a struggle for twenty years for union conditions in the painting department of the Hudson River Transportation Company, the Brotherhood of Painters, with the assistance of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, has at last been successful. Delegate Benjamin Green, representing the Marine Painters, and the full board of Marine Trades Council waited on the officials of the company and, after stating their grievance and informing them that if conditions were not remedied all trades would be ordered to quit, the officials acceded to the demands of the painters, discharged sixty-five men and replaced them with union painters.

"In about two days they will all be back. They have no union, and, therefore, have nothing to hold them together," said an employer in Toronto last week, referring to some girls from his factory, who had gone out on strike. This employer, whether he intended it or not, was talking "unionism." He was telling all non-unionists what the so-called regular "labor agitator" has been telling them for years, that if they have no union, or are not members of the union to which they of right should be members, they "have nothing to hold them together," and must, therefore, cringe and submit to what they feel to be an injustice, because single-handed they have not the power nor the means to fight it. Incidentally, in this particular case, the girl strikers were not "all back in two days," but after staying out for over a week the Cigarmakers' Union came to their rescue, and the trouble was amicably settled, the grievance being removed and the girls going back to work.

According to a recent report submitted to the Senate by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, telephone operators are very poorly paid. The report goes to show that there is an army of 76,643 operators in the country and discloses the fact that they are paid on an average only \$301.31. This report is made in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate in the last Congress. In this particular case Secretary Nagel even went so far as to get the ages of the girls, and reports show that 71 per cent, are from 16 to 24 years old, 22 per cent, from 25 to 35, and most of the others run up to 44 years. A grand matrimonial prospect is disclosed by the fact that 92 per cent, of the girls are unmarried, 5 per cent, married, and 3 per cent, are widows. The total number of the telephone employees is 118,871.

FATHER 80-MOTHER 76



The aged father and mother of a prominent Boston lawyer safely carried through the last two winters by

Vinol

The son says: "My father and mother owe their present strength and good health to Vinol. During the last two trying winters neither of them had a cold, and were able to walk farther and do more than for years. I think Vinol is perfectly wonderful. It certainly is the greatest blood-making, strengthening tonic for old people I ever heard of."

We want every feeble old person in this town to try Vinol. We will return their money without question if it does not accomplish all we claim for it.

D. E. CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST

Classy Apparel for Classy Dressers

The Profit to You in Semi-ready

The Semi-ready Wardrobe

Our New SPRING STOCK OF FURNISHINGS is now complete and awaits your inspection. A large and varied assortment to choose from in the following lines:—

Latest shades in Knitted Ties, Pim's Irish Poplin Neckwear, Pyjamas, Panama Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, in the following well known lines: Christy, Lincoln, Bennett, Hawes, Stetson and Kenmore. Smoking Jackets, English, Canadian and American Shirts, Valises, Suit Cases, etc.

We also make a specialty of CELULAR UNDERWEAR, both in the full and knee lengths. This underwear is recommended by the medical profession as being the most sanitary for summer use.

REMEMBER—WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR THE MAN

Clothiers B. WILLIAMS & CO. Hatters

Exclusive Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

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There's fine Australian wool in the "Blunoz" Serge—the soft, long fibrous wool of the famous Australian lamb.

The "Blunoz" Serge is woven and made in Canada. We control the entire output of this famous Serge, both in the navy blue and black.

It's our pride—the best \$22 worth of suiting made in Canada.

In single and double breasted styles we sell thousands of "Blunoz" Suits in Canada every year. On the Pacific Coast they sell well because they withstand the rainy season and hold their shape, and everywhere else they are popular because they give everlasting satisfaction.

A "Blunoz" Suit will be out of style before it's out of elbows. Just \$22.

Semi-ready Tailoring



There's a triple profit in buying good Semi-ready Clothes.

They last twice as long, and keep their shape to the last.

They cost less than the same quality of fabric in retail tailoring.

They give you the right appearance in getting along in the world.

For \$18, \$15 or \$20 you can get a Suit Tailored as well as our higher-priced Semi-ready garments at \$22.50, \$25 and \$30. The same range of patterns Overcoats.



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Speed Strength Durability And Easy Operation

These are the four principal and most important features required in a car for general service. You get all these when purchasing a Winton Six. They are unsurpassed, beautiful in design and a favorite with all who know.

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We have Autos and Taxi-Cabs for hire at all hours. When in need of one ring up 241.

WOODS' GARAGE

WHARF ST. PHONE 241

OPEN AIR CONCERT AT BEACON HILL

Programme Arranged for Presentation by Band of Fifth Regiment C.G.A. for This Afternoon's Entertainment

* The Fifth Regiment Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Sidney Rogers, will give the second of the series of open-air band concerts at Beacon Hill park this afternoon. White cap covers are not to be worn. The programme to be rendered is as follows:

Programme
March—"Rockborton" Arbuckle
Grand selection—"Ernani" Verdi
Habenera—"Mexican Kisses".....Roberts
Cornet solo—"Le Reve de Amour"
.....Millar
Musical D. Rife
Overture—"Miner's Dream"
.....Suppe Kersen
Valse de concert—"Il Baccio"
.....Arditi
Dialogue (clarinet and flute).....Kamm
Musicians Muriel and Searle
Selection—"Mikado" Sullivan
March—"Fall in Line".....Kiffer
"God Save the King."

CHORAL SOCIETY TO GIVE CONCERT

Organization Formed in January to Render Two Compositions in the Victoria Theatre Wednesday Night

On Wednesday, the 27th inst., the Choral society will give its first concert in the Victoria theatre. Two complete musical works by well known English composers will be rendered, "The Swan and the Skylark" and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" by Goring Thomas and Sir H. C. Parry respectively.

The concert is to be given under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Patterson and the Hon. Richard and Mrs. McBride, and the preliminary sale of tickets warrants the expectation of a full house to greet the society.

The society was formed in January last by a band of choral music lovers and has been practicing assiduously ever since, with the result that the works have been very thoroughly prepared and musically a complete success is assured. Every member, including conductor and accompanist, is imbued with but one object, viz., the raising of the standard of good music, and all services are rendered gratuitously.

The soloists for "The Swan and the Skylark" are: Mrs. Grace Bradley Tallman (soprano), Miss Helen Bradley, Tacoma, Wash., soprano; Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Victoria, contralto; Mr. Herbert J. Cave, Vancouver, tenor, and Mr. Clement Goss, Victoria, baritone. Mrs. Tallman is well known in Victoria. Several years ago she sang for the Arion club and her singing was so much enjoyed that subsequently she made three visits, taking the soprano role in Haydn's Creation and scoring a distinct triumph therein. Mr. Cave is also well known here, his visit on Wednesday, April 6th, when he sang for the Arion club, being a pronounced success. Mrs. Gideon Hicks and Mr. Goss are both valued members of the society and are both well and favorably known to the musical public.

There are but two solo parts in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," viz., the Pied Piper, tenor, and the Mayor, bass. These roles are being taken by Mr. E. Howard Russell, B. A., leader of the Arion club, and Mr. Clement Goss.

Both works are somewhat pretentious but well within the powers of the society. Mr. Gideon Hicks is conductor, a fact which stamps the quality of the

THE NEW MAJESTIC THEATRE

Remodelled and Perfected Throughout

The most deserved appreciation on the part of the public has encouraged the Christie Brothers, managers and proprietors of the Majestic Theatre to bring their house up to the highest standard of excellence. For weeks, they and a large staff, have been working like beavers and have succeeded in transposing the popular moving picture house into a very handsome and comfortable place of amusement. On first entrance all the improvements are not noticeable; the audience's comfort has been foremost in the minds of the management. This of course, means their safety, and the most fastidious underwriters and building inspectors have vied their most praiseworthy approval of the arrangements for safety.

The new opera chancs which have been placed in this theatre are of the most improved type, having all the ingenious touches of the manufacturers' art. Ample space is given to each seat-holder, and in his rising to give accommodation to another he is but little disturbed, and his interest in the performance is unbroken. The managers have been most generous in every detail, which proves their desire to retain the high class patronage they have gained during the time they have catered to the public of Victoria. "Nothing is too good for them," they have said, and they have gone the limit in procuring the best. There will be no crowding in the new theatre, for the added gallery will accommodate the number who have been compelled to wait outside each night. Room for all, comfort and protection for everybody has been the watchword in the remodeling of the Majestic. A seat in the remotest corner of the house is as good as one in the front row. The operating room is perfect in its complete protection, being thoroughly fireproofed by heavy metal walls. Patrons are assured of every comfort; even the details of quietness have been observed by the laying of silent cork-cloth in the aisles and stairs. So much for the appreciation of the public and the management. The Majestic is now the best moving picture theatre in Victoria, and without an equal in Canada.

OUR SILK SALE

This time we call special attention to our The equal at the price cannot be found anywhere.

35c Pongee

ALL OTHER QUALITIES OF PONGEE HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUSLY REDUCED

AUTO SCARFS

In Blue, Cream, Grey, Pink, White, Brown. This line is reduced 30 per cent.

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In Grey, Pink, Cream, White, Pale Blue, Lavender, Old Rose and Green. Regular price, 75c. Sale Price **60c**

OPERA SHAWLS

Our entire stock of Opera Shawls, including many truly magnificent hand worked garments. Regular price, \$9.00. Sale Price **\$7.50**



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Opposite E. & N. Depot

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Wherever you see a roofing advertisement remember that its words of self-praise and description came from the original advertisements of the Malthoid Roofing makers.

Twenty-six years ago we said of our roofing all the nice things that are now said of every other roofing.

These "others" have stolen our words—imitated our methods—but they cannot duplicate the quality of Malthoid Roofing—it always was the best and always will be.

Whenever you see a roofing advertisement think of Malthoid the original.

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At the King Edward—

L. M. Snowden, Mrs. C. H. Snowden, Seattle; S. M. Hobbs, Albert Head; W. P. Robinson, E. R. Stanley and daughter, T. G. Shafford, Vancouver; W. M. Sharp, Antofagata; W. S. Moore, London; Mrs. G. S. Hughes, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. White, Las Angeles; D. Longmire, Hamilton; A. Peterson, Denman; Chas. H. Glass, Calgary; G.

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This booklet illustrates some of the most beautiful bungalow of Southern California. A book every home builder will prize. Sent free.

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Ask yourself this question—seriously—and answer it.

An honest answer and a trial of one or other of the Tuckett brands, will surely result in your becoming a smoker of



Various brands are made by Tuckett's to suit various tastes—

But each has the high quality you would expect from a concern possessing, for over fifty years, the reputation of making the best there is in tobacco products.

TUCKETT'S "CLUB" CIGARETTES—made from an exquisite blend of Virginia leaf. 15c. a package of 10.
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Subscribe for The Colonist

BALL PLAYERS IN
PRACTICE YESTERDAY
There was a good turn out of mem-

bers of the Victoria Baseball Club at a practice held yesterday. Manager Wattelet put his men through a thorough drill and is pleased at the progress they are making. He is confident that the nine will be in shape to give the first outside team they meet a struggle they will remember. The fans, the manager declares, are in for some gilt edged baseball this summer.

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18 Acres, \$1500 per Acre, Inside City Limits

18 acres of Residential Property inside the city limits, subdivided into half acre lots. This most desirable property commands a magnificent and uninterrupted view.

\$2,500 cash, balance on easy semi-annual payments at 7 per cent. Without exaggeration this is really a rare opportunity for the man or woman with \$2,500. Just think of the possible profits on this land within the next two years—not five—Call at this office tomorrow.

ESQUIMALT

Modern Bungalow, with large piece of ground, on Head Street, just off Esquimalt Road. Price \$4,200. Terms if necessary. This is one of the best buys in the Esquimalt district.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS

Beautiful Residence and Three Lots on Admiral's Road, overlooking Esquimalt Harbor and close to water. This is a magnificent property.

CHEAP ACREAGE AT ESQUIMALT

We have for immediate sale 2½ acres, all cleared, rich black loam soil and convenient to car. Purchase price, \$1,800 per acre. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 7 per cent.

*We Have a Number of Good Bugs in the Esquimalt District.
Price and Lists on Application.*

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727 PEMBROKE STREET—Good 1 1-2 storey residence of 5 rooms, modern . . . \$15.00
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1312 STANLEY AVENUE—Near the Schools, 7 room bungalow, good condition . . . 25.00
1216 QUADRA STREET—Good dwelling; 1 1-2 storey of 6 room, bath and pantry . . . 18.00
148 SOUTH TURNER STREET—Good bungalow of 9 rooms, close to the sea . . . 35.00
430 DALLAS ROAD—Splendid 2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms, modern, furnace . . . 40.00
770 MARKET STREET—Good 2 storey dwelling of 8 rooms, modern . . . 20.00

FURNISHED

648 BATTERY STREET—7 room 1 1-2 storey bungalow, well furnished, good location, close to the sea and park . . . \$70.00
642 DALLAS ROAD—Bungalow or 7 rooms over-looking the sea, well furnished, a lovely place . . . 60.00
1024 PAKINGTON STREET—Facing Beacon Hill Park, well furnished residence of 7 rooms, bath and other modern conveniences . . . 50.00
1330 JOHNSON STREET—Well furnished cottage of 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences . . . 37.50

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We have several splendid offices to let adjoining the Merchants Bank on Yates Street.

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\$2500 A SNAP \$2500

Five Room Cottage

Within 5 minutes' walk of City Hall, and close to Douglas street, nearly new, and containing every modern convenience. Owner is leaving city and is willing to sacrifice. Terms, \$500 cash and balance can be arranged to suit purchaser, at 7 per cent.

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Two First Class April Buys

Four Acres on Gorge
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ing - - \$75,000

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Graham City

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Waterfrontage of Townsite Lots

Will be sold at public auction in the Dominion Hall, Vancouver, B.C., Thursday and Friday, April 14 and 15, at 2 and 8 p.m.

Terms of sale, ¼ cash; 6, 12, 18, 24 months at 6 per cent. on deferred payments.

Send for maps, particulars, etc., to the auctioneer.

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Several blocks of acreage close to Port Alberni; 80 acres adjoining land already subdivided into lots. All good buying at the prices. For further particulars inquire

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NEAR THE WILLOWS BEACH

Two acres of first class land, all fenced; six room house; stable, etc.

Price \$3,700

\$1,700 cash; balance can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

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150 Acre Farm, 50 acres in high state of cultivation, beautiful situation, well built modern house in charming old-fashioned garden, large basement, barn, water, gravitating to buildings; price \$26,500; terms.
12.94 Acres, church field, North Saanich, good land, spring of water, fine view overlooking Union Bay. Price \$7117; terms.
100 Acres within ten miles of Victoria, near Elk lake, half cleared, water, gravitating to good house and buildings; price \$16,500; terms.

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7-roomed Modern House, every convenience, fifteen minutes walk from the Post Office. Terms. Price . . . \$3,200

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Successor to Robert Ward & Co., Limited.

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521 Fort Street

CHINA'S POPULATION IS OVERESTIMATED

Number of People in Celestial Empire Does Not Greatly Exceed Two Hundred and Fifty Million.

PEKIN, April 16.—China's population is popularly supposed to consist of some 400,000,000 souls, although the precise authority on which this figure rests seems to be somewhat obscure. More cautious estimates have put the total at about 100,000,000 less. It now appears, from statistics which have been compiled at the instance of the Peking Government, that even the smaller figure may prove to be too generous. The returns in question show that the number of habitations in the Empire is approximately 27,000,000. This total does not, however, include the provinces of Shansi, Kwangsu, and Szechuan, nor Mongolia, Tibet, and the Amur territory. Moreover, the enumerators have had to contend with a not unnatural desire on the part of the people to conceal the truth, owing to the widespread apprehension that the taking of a census is the prelude to an increase of taxation.

Allowing, however, that concealment to the extent of one-fifth have taken place, it would appear that the number of houses in the areas to which the returns relate is only 33,000,000, which at the rate of 5 inmates per house would give a total population of only 165,000,000. To this will have to be added the six districts excluded above, and among them Szechuan alone has been hitherto roughly estimated to possess 40,000,000 inhabitants. Altogether, the conclusion drawn from the statistics is that the population of the Chinese Empire does not greatly, if at all, exceed 250,000,000. For Peking and its suburbs the total number of houses is returned at 251,014, which would represent a population of about 1,250,000.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD

Frenchman Escapes Restaurant Bills by Putting Spiders in His Cheese

PARIS, April 16.—Andre Laturbe, a young Parisian, who thought he had solved the problem of living at other people's expense, was arrested today for a most ingenious fraud.

His method was to go to a fashionable restaurant and dine well. When he got to the cheese stage he produced from his pocket a little tin box full of spiders. To execute a couple of spiders on the plate from which he was eating his cheese was the work of an instant. Then he called the waiter and protested loudly against the filthiness of supplying food with spiders in it. On the arrival of the manager, he protested still more loudly and the ruse

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EIGHT LOTS, corner Juno and Fraser Streets. Prices from \$400 to \$500, on very easy terms.

1 1/4 ACRES, with south outlook, fronts two roads and is waterfrontage. Price\$3,500
 FIVE AND TEN-ACRE BLOCKS of open land on Section 37, Esquimalt, \$125 per acre, on terms.
 2 1/4 ACRES, on pretty bay fronting south and east, close to tram. Price, per acre\$3,000

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OAK BAY COTTAGES

Five-roomed Cottage—Modern, Byron Street. Price **\$2650**—\$250 cash, balance easy terms.
 Six-roomed Cottage—Modern, Oak Bay Avenue. Price **\$3750**—\$1000 cash, balance easy terms.
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TWO GOOD BUYS

6-Roomed House and Stable on BOYD ST., JAMES BAY, near DALLAS ROAD. Good view, only \$3,000, Terms
 8-Roomed House on OSWEGO ST., near MICHIGAN ST., only \$3,000, terms.

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Esquimalt Waterfront

We have a number of Fine Waterfront Lots facing on

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These lots are the best to be had on the Cove, and will double in value in a short time.

Prices and particulars on application to

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Close to New High School Site

LARGE LOT ON CORNER, 141 ft. 7 in. x 138 ft. 8 in. on crest of hill. Nicely treed, very little rock, fine view overlooking the city, straits, Sooke Hills and Olympic Mountains; situated between the new High School site and the proposed car line on Hillside Avenue. All modern conveniences close to hand, cement sidewalks and boulevards, etc. Terms. This is a decided bargain at\$800

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1218 Langley St.

New 7-Room modern House on the corner of Fairfield Road and Robertson streets. Worth \$4,500, will sell for \$3,750. Cash, \$300 and balance at, at month\$25

Lots on Cook Street—\$250 each, at, per month\$10

Hollywood Park Waterfrontage—Only 5 lots left; these with Hollywood Park Lots are the best buy in the city.

Linden Avenue, near Richardson—2 level clear lots, each\$2,000

New Swell Modern 6-Room Cottage on McPherson Ave., Victoria West—Furnace Laundry, good chicken houses, nice shrubbery. Price, \$3,700, \$250 cash and balance at, per month\$25

New Modern 6-Room Bungalow—On a good street, boulevarded and sewers, etc. Price, \$3,800, on easy terms, or will accept a good lot or two as the first payment.

New 5-Room Bungalow and 1 Acre of Land—Close to the Gorge car on Colville Road. On easy terms, at\$3,800

New 5-Room Bungalow and 1-3 Acre of Land—Close to car line\$2,600

6-Room Bungalow on Chestnut Ave.—A bargain at \$2,750 cash. Balance arranged\$2,750

6-Room New Bungalow, Harbinger Ave.—New Kitchen, range and Hecum. Easy terms\$4,000

See us for timber and Northern British Columbia Lands.

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Some Choice Fruit Ranches also Waterfront Acreage Apply:

Harman & Appleton

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ESQUIMALT

3 1/2 Acres, all clear; good soil and no rock; good house and stables, with garden, on a good street and corner; will make a good subdivision; easy terms, and price only\$9,000

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2 Lots, Craigflower road, on car line, opposite "Burleigh." Price \$1200 for the two; terms \$200 cash, balance as you like.
 Double Cor., Cowan ave., near Oak Bay car line, size 60x120 each; price \$1300 for the two; terms \$200 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

Esquimalt

Admirals Road, 6 splendid lots \$500 each; terms.
 Admirals Road, lot No. 1, next Bolton's, best on the road, in fruit trees and fenced. Price \$1500; terms.

R. Grubb

1212 Broad St. Late Stewart, Robertson Co.

HILLSIDE AVENUE

A nice home can be purchased in this locality for a small deposit and the balance as rent. Hillside Avenue property must quickly advance in price as soon as the car line is laid in this street. At present it is a convenient and nice residential quarter and it is difficult to purchase houses here on such easy terms and at so low a price, viz.: \$2,400; \$150 deposit, balance \$25 per month.

A well-built, 5-roomed house on large lot, electric light, large concrete basement, good foundation; built only a few months; owner is anxious to sell as he is leaving Victoria. If you are thinking of buying a home on such easy terms and at a bargain price, ask us where this is. We shall be pleased to give full particulars. Don't delay for this snap will not last long at this figure.

H.P. Howell & Co. LIMITED

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DON'T WORRY!

About the future: prepare for it

INVEST

SAANICH, best locality—70 acres in 10-acre blocks of fine rich land, about half ready to plant. Per acre, \$175 to \$250
SOOKE DISTRICT—200 acres near river, harbor, post office, school and church, and on proposed railway; good rich soil for dairying, fruit or sheep. \$6,000 or will sell in part, 10 to 100-acre blocks, from, per acre, \$30 to\$100
GALIANO ISLAND—Fine sheep farm; 347 acres; no rock, no panthers; a small house and outbuildings; 1 1/2 miles' water front. Quick sale \$10 per acre for the whole, or will sell part.

BEACON HILL PARK \$2,500—In Park, new 6-roomed cottage, with all modern conveniences, concrete basement and cement floor. Lot 45x176. Easy terms.

PRINCESS AVENUE \$2,800—In Park, new 6-roomed 1 1/2 storey bungalow, well built, concrete basement, well-fitted pantry, glass doors to shelves; large bathroom, enamelled bath and washbowl; separate toilet.
 Very easy terms.

Wescott & Letts

Moody Block, Yates Street
 Phone 1651

Talk With Us

No. 1052. Two lots in Wilmot Place, just off Oak Bay Avenue. \$600 cash and terms—
\$1,300

No. 1045. Forty feet inside business, fronting on two streets. Per foot—
\$350

No. 1018. Modern Five-room Cottage, on large lot, near car, Victoria West. \$500 cash and easy payments—
\$2,500.

No. 1048. Three of those large lots on Ontario Street. Will make four lots of 45 feet frontage each—
\$3,150

No. 1051. Large Corner Lot on Belmont Avenue. A good buy for cash—
\$1,050

Some choice lots in "Seaview"—
\$400 up ON EASY TERMS

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

HOUSES

Furnished and Unfurnished to Let.

A. W. JONES, Limited

608 Fort Street

Dairy Farms

180 Acres, 40 cleared, under cultivation, rich black loam, about \$2000 stock, implements, fine house and outbuildings, \$6,500. One mile from rail; easy terms.
 80 Acres, 20 swamp, easily cleared, hardwood and alder, balance red loam; \$2000; cash \$750; easy terms.
 Sea frontage, subdivided in 11, 12, 14 and 30 acre blocks, black soil, partly cleared, 1 mile from rail, store, P. O. school, hotel; \$100 per acre; very easy terms.

HICKEY & ALLIN

PAKESVILLE, P. O.
 VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Sooke Harbor Waterfrontage

One hundred Acre Farm, with all stock and implements; 30 acres cleared, of which 20 are under cultivation; 50 acres of balance good land. Going cheap.

GILLESPIE & HART

General Insurance and Real Estate 1115 Langley Street

MENZIES STREET BY THE SEA

\$2500

A Modern Seven-roomed House, only half a block from the sea. \$500 cash—balance to suit.

HOWELL & SELFE

Tel. 1780.

1219 Langley Street

BARGAINS

HEAD STREET—One acre with 7-room Modern Bungalow, nearly new. Price\$6,000
 EDMONTON ROAD—Two large buildings lots. Price, the two\$1,000
 HARBINGER AVENUE—One of the best lots on the street. Price\$1,250
 FINE MODERN COTTAGE—On large lot just off Cook Street. Price\$3,100

National Realty Co.

1232 Government Street

TWO GOOD BUYS

Superior St.—Close in, 6-roomed one-story house, modern conveniences, extra large lot, stable; a snap at \$3,300.
 Oak Bay District—On Fort Street, near Jubilee hospital, large, nearly new, modern house, with full cement basement, on two large lots on a corner, hot air furnace, well rented, only \$5500.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.

Phone 2271. 1112 Broad St.

On the Waterfront

MAY FINE PROTESILAUS

Big Blue Funnel Liner Likely to Have Fine Totalling Many Thousand Dollars Levied Against Her on Return

BROUGHT MORE CHINESE THAN LAW ALLOWS

Brought Total Newcomers Permitted and 136 Who Claimed Exemption, but Many Found Unentitled to Land

Forced into breaking the laws by a situation over which the steamship officials had no control the new Blue Funnel liner Proteus, on her return to the port from Hongkong for this port probably tomorrow, from Tacoma and Seattle.

When the Proteus landed at the outer wharf on Friday morning she disembarked 326 Chinese, of whom 190 had booked as newcomers liable to the poll tax of \$500 and \$95,000 had been paid to Hongkong for the Victoria customs officials. The remainder had been booked as returned men and others exempt from the tax as students, merchants and sons of merchants under the regulations. On examination by the customs officials, however, it was soon shown that but 68 of them were entitled to enter the Dominion free, while the other 68 were refused landing and the majority tendered the head tax of \$500.

Under the immigration regulations it is provided that steamers are permitted to carry but one immigrant for every fifty tons of the registered capacity of the vessel. The Proteus is a steamer of 9,527 tons register, and with 190 newcomers paying the capitation tax her limit was reached. Consequently the immigration and customs officials refused to permit the landing of the others unable to prove their rights to free entry although they are willing to pay the head tax. The officials refuse them landing. The Chinese, however, say they are landed and are willing to pay the head tax, and a deadlock has arisen. Meanwhile the Chinese are held at the immigration building.

Retain Lawyer.

Mr. W. Moresby has been engaged on behalf of the Chinese and it is stated that he will begin habeas corpus proceedings on Monday to ask for the release of the Chinese detained by the immigration officials on the ground that they are entitled to enter Canada on payment of the head tax of \$500, which they offer to pay. If the court orders the release of the detained men then the steamship company will be liable to a fine of \$200 for each man over the limit of one per fifty tons capacity. The steamship company has been thus forced into the position of unlawfully breaking the law. The Chinese were brought in good faith, only the number to which the vessel was entitled being booked as new men the others booked as exempt. It did not develop until after the men were landed that the 68 who are detained had not right to free entry, and if the Proteus is fined \$200 for each of these the fines levied will reach the sum of \$13,600.

There is a big movement of Chinese to Canada. This is due to the rumor spread about the province of Canton from where nearly all the immigrants from China come, that the Dominion of Canada is about to increase the poll tax to \$1,000. How this rumor was started is not known; probably by Chinese ticket agents anxious to increase their commissions.

In the past there have been a number of cases where Chinese have booked as exempt and have come to the country claiming themselves to be merchants or students with the intention of making an effort to evade the payment of the poll tax, but ready to pay if their story was found incorrect. No punishment was given to those who failed in this attempt to evade payment. All that was done was to collect the \$500. It is likely that the knowledge of this has tended somewhat to bring about the situation which has developed with the coming of the Proteus laden with newcomers to her capacity, as well as those who claimed to be exempt.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, April, 1910.

Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
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8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
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12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
20	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
21	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
22	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
23	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
25	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
26	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
27	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
28	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
29	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless

Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Part cloudy; wind N. W., 9 miles; bar, 30.30; temp., 43; in, steamer Armeria, 7:55 p. m.; in, tug towing bark Washington, at 6 p. m.; out, steamer Governor at 5:45 p. m.; out, Col. Drake, at 4:45 a. m.; out, steamer William Bompas, at 5:50 a. m.; outside, bound in, 3-masted ship at 8 a. m.

Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Clear; moderate gale; bar, 30.16; temp., 44; sea rough.

Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; bar, 30.17; temp., 44.

Pachena, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; bar, 30.17; temp., 38; heavy swell.

Estevan, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; bar, 30.40; temp., 35; sea moderate.

Triangle, 8 a. m.—Wind S.E.; sea smooth; spoke Cottage City off Bella Bella at 6:15 p. m.

Princess May at 6 p. m. Tatoosh, noon.—Clear; wind N.W., 6 miles; bar, 30.33; temp., 45; sea smooth; outside, bound in, ship Adolf.

Cape Lazo, noon.—Clear; wind N. W.; bar, 30.21; temp., 45; sea moderate.

Point Grey, noon.—Clear; wind N. W.; bar, 30.18; temp., 50.

Pachena, noon.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; bar, 30.22; temp., 44; heavy swell.

Estevan, noon.—Clear; wind N. E.; bar, 30.42; temp., 44; sea moderate.

Triangle, noon.—Clear; wind N. E.; sea moderate; large steamer north bound, at 10:30 a.m.

Ikedu, noon.—Cloudy; wind N. E.; sea moderate; trawler Celestial Empire passed here at 10 a. m.

Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; N. W. wind; bar, 30.15; temp., 54; sea moderate; no shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; calm; bar, 30.17; temp., 47; Amur, north bound, 1:40 p. m.

A 2-masted fishing schooner, green hull, sighted 2 p. m., north bound; trawler Kingsway, north bound, 6 p. m.

Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Part cloudy; S. W. wind; calm; bar, 30.05; temp., 47; in, overdue ship Adolph, 1:05 p. m.; in, steam schooner Rainer, 4 p. m.

Pachena, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; N. W. wind; bar, 30.05; temp., 46; heavy swell; other east bound, 5:50 p. m.; Tees expected to arrive Port Alberni, 5 p. m.

Estevan, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; S. E. wind; bar, 30.17; temp., 46; sea smooth; no shipping.

Retain Lawyer.

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CABLE STEAMER IRIS COMING

Pacific Cable Board's Repair Vessel Now at Suva to Join The Restorer at Esquimalt Shortly

WILL BE STATIONED IN ESQUIMALT HARBOR

Will Make Headquarters Here Instead of Fijian Port Where She Has Been Kept Since Cable Was Laid

News has been received here from Suva, over the Pacific cable, that the cable steamer Iris, of the Pacific Cable Board, a vessel similar to the Restorer, is to be ordered to Esquimalt for two years, prior to which she was kept at Suva. The Iris is maintained by her owners, the Pacific Cable Board, for service in the event of a break in the cable, and has been kept at Suva. The cable repair steamer Restorer, of the Commercial Cable Company, has been lying at Esquimalt for two years, prior to which she was kept at Honolulu. It was found that the vessel could be maintained with better advantage at Esquimalt and she was sent here. Now, it is understood, a similar decision has been reached by the Pacific Cable Board, and the Iris will shortly proceed from Suva to Victoria. The Iris is a steel twin screw cable steamer of 2,553 tons gross register. She was built by D. J. Dunlop & Co., of Port Glasgow. Her dimensions are: Length, 295 feet, beam 39 feet, depth 25.6 feet. The vessel has a splendid promenade deck 108 feet long, and is well equipped and furnished.

The conclusion of the sale has been kept a secret, but it is understood that Capt. Langley intends to operate his purchase between Puget Sound ports and the new mining district in South-eastern Alaska, a short distance south of Ketchikan. The sale price is not made public, and the news of the deal has not been announced by the Pacific Coast Company at the request of the purchaser.

The Al-Ki, it was recently reported, was to be sold for junk, but Capt. Langley believes that there is considerable service in the vessel yet.

She was built at Bath, Me., in 1848, registering 1,250 tons gross and 888 tons net. Her dimensions are: Length 200 feet, beam 38 feet, and depth 22 feet.

She has many passengers of the Canadian-Australian line, which is on the way here and is due on May 3rd, has on board 350 passengers, and 1000 tons of general cargo.

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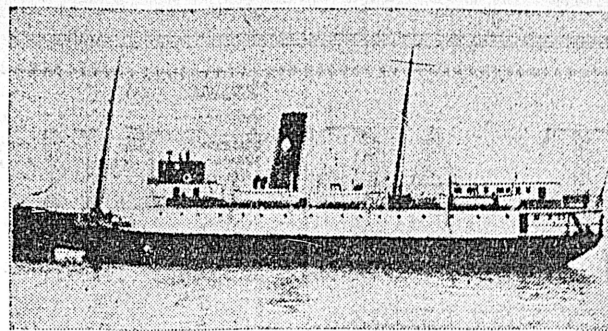
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The Venture as She Appeared When Leaving Clyde for Victoria



The Venture was built by Napier and Miller, of Old Kilpatrick, for the Boscowitz Steamship Company, and is now on the way to Victoria to enter service with the Vado and St. Denis.

She has been owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for many years, having been operated to Southeastern Alaska for a number of years, especially in the ore and salmon trade.

For some time she has been out of service, being considered too slow to be operated with economy.

Yacht, Not Sealer

It is understood that the project for sending the yawl-rigged Anenome out as a sealer has been abandoned and the engines and fittings will not be removed from the vessel. She will be overhauled and maintained as a yacht.

Passed Examination

Mr. N. Thompson, of the C.P.R. steamer Princess Charlotte, has been successful in passing his examination for Coasting Mate at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, after a brief course of study at the Victoria Nautical and Engineering School.

Overdue Adolf Arrives

The German ship Adolf, 230 days out from St. Vincent, from where she brought the cargo of the Norwegian ship Skjold, passed into the Strait last night, bound to Seattle. The Adolf was damaged in a storm encountered in the Atlantic and put into Montevideo for repairs. She was considered overdue from the Uruguay port.

BARCELONA, April 16.—While Senator Ortega, the Republican leader was entering a train for Madrid tonight a shot was fired at him from the window of another train standing on the next track. The bullet went wide and the would-be assassin escaped.

PRINCESS EVA IS BACK FROM ALBERNI

Luncheon to Capt. Whitley at West Coast Port Taking Machinery to Queen Charlotte

The steamer Princess Eva of the C. P. R. returned from Alberni yesterday morning after landing a cargo of supplies for the railroad, including two locomot

The North West Real Estate Co.

706 Yates St. Tel. 640.



HELLO!

Do You Want a Cheap Lot or Home. We Have Them

Lot on Prior street, near Hillside ave, 50x130 for \$550, one-third cash.

Ash Street, corner lot 57x120 level, no rock, \$600, \$200 cash.

Cottage, new on Graham street, five rooms and basement, lot 50x125, \$2,550, \$300 cash.

Esquimalt near the water, cottage, six rooms and four lots, cultivated and planted with trees, 50x125 each, \$3,500, one-third cash.

Prince Rupert

S. Harrison & Co.

Real Estate and Stock Broker

PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS AND CLAIMS A SPECIALTY

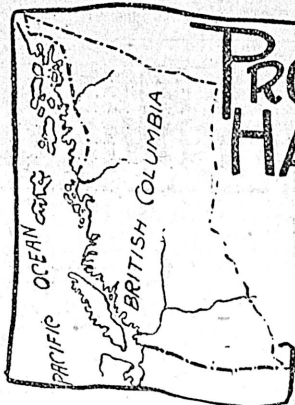
Stewart Townsite Lots Bought and Sold

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY

Equipped with the latest mechanical appliances, and work executed by skilled mechanics. WE ARE OUT TO PLEASE YOU

CHAFE & JONES

Corner of Fort and Blanchard Streets Formerly with Victoria Transfer Company.



PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Labor is very scarce at Barkerville.

Colin Cameron has been elected captain of the Golden Civilian Rifle club.

Tenders are being invited for the erection of a ladies' building in connection with Okanagan college.

Work has begun on the new suspension bridge across the Fraser just above Lillooet.

Dog poisoners are working wholesale havoc among the canine pets of Peter-son Creek.

James Cunningham of New Westminster has presented the Y. W. C. A. with a \$2,000 lot on which to erect their new building for the Royal City.

A tectonic wave is submerging Coquit-lam, and an enthusiastic branch of the Local Option League has just been formed there.

Italians engaged in street clearing and grading wrecked a Vancouver residence on Thursday by careless blasting.

The improvement of telephonic communication throughout the Kootenays is receiving the special consideration of the Nelson Board of Trade.

Nelson has gone upon record, through its Board of Trade, as favoring the making of the Columbia navigable for freight traffic between Spokane and West Robson.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of Len Ford and Jack Campbell, who some time ago left Barkerville for Tete Jaune Cache, and have not since been heard from.

No trace has yet been had of the whereabouts of Mr. Swanson of Coquit-lam, who recently wandered away from his home near Westminster Junction. The entire countryside is being searched by his anxious friends.

The death has just occurred at the Provincial Home in Kamloops of Louis Fairand, an old pioneer of the province. Fairand was a native of Quebec, 76 years of age, and had been admitted to the home from Cascade in 1905.

The Dewdney Conservatives have

electd officers for the current year as follows: Honorary presidents, Hon. Richard McBride, J. D. Taylor, M. P., and W. J. Manson, M. P. P.; president, Robert Abernethy; vice-president, John A. Catherwood; secretary-treasurer, James Mars.

When the school children arrived at the schoolhouse in Rutland one day last week, they found a deer lying asleep on the door mat. Awakened by the youngsters' shouts the deer bounded away and was quickly lost sight of on the mountainside.

The funeral of Edward Roberts, the C. P. R. engineer killed in an accident near Fernie last Monday, was the most remarkable demonstration of respect ever similarly shown any resident of Cranbrook. Freight traffic on the entire division was at a standstill and twenty locomotives lay idle in the Cranbrook yards and roundhouse. All the shops closed to permit the employees to attend the funeral.

FARMHOUSE MURDER

French Woman Cut to Pieces With a Sickle—Robbery the Motive.

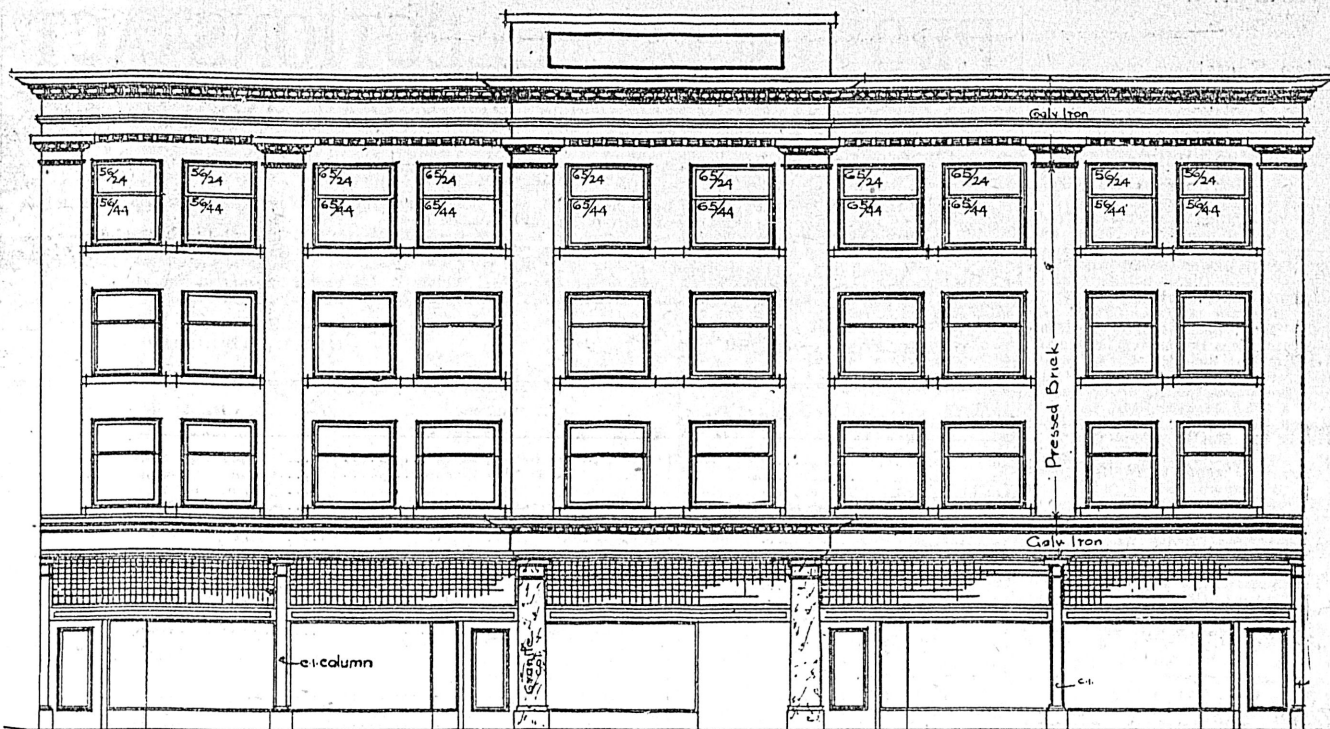
PARIS, April 16.—A farmhouse murder, perpetrated with shocking savagery, is reported from a small village twenty miles from Dunkirk, where a farmer's wife was cut to pieces with a sickle. The farmer went to church with his son, leaving his wife alone in the farmhouse. At half-past eleven the son returned alone, and found the house door shut. He entered at the back and was horrified to see his mother dead on the floor of one of the rooms. She had been cut to pieces with a sickle.

The young man ran at once to tell his uncle, who lives on a neighboring farm, and the news of the murder spread rapidly. A farm laborer had been seen crossing the fields in a great hurry soon after the crime, and the gendarmes arrested him immediately. He had been employed on the farm of the murdered woman some time ago, and the suspicions against him seem to have been confirmed by the fact that the footprints left in the farmyard correspond to his wooden shoes.

The murdered woman was supposed to have carried with her constantly a large sum of money. There was a story that she always had \$8,000 with her when she went to market. She and her husband were also, rightly or wrongly, supposed to be every rich by the country people round about. Robbery was evidently the object of the crime, as important sums of money were taken out of lockers which had been broken open, but a considerable sum in gold coins, kept in a wardrobe escaped notice.

Union labor is here to stay because it is necessary—not for the working people alone, but for the whole of hu-

Westholme Lumber Company's Handsome Business Block Being Built on Government Street



There is in process of construction on Government street, near Fisguard, a block which will represent an investment of \$40,000 when completed. The Westholme Lumber Company is the concern back of the enterprise. The

foregoing cut gives a front view of the structure. While it is plain externally it is going to be one of the most modern of Victoria's store and office buildings. It will be four storeys in

height. The lower floor will be taken up with commodious stores, while it is probable, although the matter hasn't been definitely decided, that the others will be used for offices. A

large force already is busy on the foundation and operations will be rushed from this date forth. It is expected that the block will be ready for occupancy in four months.

INNOCULATES MONKEY WITH TYPHOID GERM

Members of the Pasteur Institute Carries Out a Novel and Successful Experiment.

(By A. W. L'Amoureux.)

PARIS, April 16.—Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, has been able to produce typhoid fever in a chimpanzee, which, it appears, is quite a novelty in medical science. There have been numerous attempts in the past to transmit the terrible fever to animals for experimental purposes, but without success. The injection of the bacilli did, indeed, produce a fatal malady in the unfortunate beast, but it was not the real typhoid that was observed in them. Professor Metchnikoff read a paper before the Academy of Medicine, in which he gave an account of his experiments, which were carried out with the assistance

of Dr. Besredka, chief of the laboratory at the Pasteur Institute. Live bacilli were injected into a chimpanzee, and on the seventh day the animal presented the characteristic symptoms of typhoid fever, with a temperature of 104deg. Two days later the temperature fell 9deg, and on the thirteenth day the monkey succumbed, owing to a complication that supervened. The examination of the intestines showed the presence of real typhoid bacilli, exactly the same as those in human beings. Further experiments will now be made to try to discover a cure, either by means of antitoxin or anti-bacterial serums.

The government of Switzerland will this month grant state subsidies to Swiss labor exchanges. But to insure obtaining a subsidy there are certain regulations to conform to. The municipal labor exchanges must endeavor to procure work for persons of either sex, and make no fees for registration. The exchanges must

continue to carry on their work during strikes or lock-outs, but must notify applicants of such disputes. A central association of labor exchanges will be formed, and the various offices will maintain regular communication with the central office. A grant will also be made to labor registries organized by trade unions, on conditions that they fulfil the requirements laid down for the public labor exchanges.

Expensive, Too.

"Isn't it disgraceful the way women smoke nowadays?"

"Why?"

"I just saw an advertisement offering to any woman six puffs for a dollar."

—Purple Cow.

Better Than Fresh.

Fliegende Blaetter—"Are you sure these eggs are fresh?"

"Positive! They were really not due until tomorrow."

TAKE A STROLL AROUND SHOAL BAY



NOTE the handsome residences going up near by—take in the matchless charm of the sea view—breathe deep of the mild, health-laden breezes—saunter on the smooth sands of the crescent beach. Imagine yourself the owner of a home amid such surroundings, calculate how many others will eagerly desire such a home, consider how few are the available sites.

Take a look at our subdivision—it is in the lee of Gonzales Hill—pick out the lot you would like to have, pick another for second choice, drop in to our office for prices. You'll have good reason to enjoy that stroll.



ISLAND INVESTMENT COMPANY

Bank of Montreal Chambers

Telephone 1494

SIR EDWARD GREY AND TARIFF REFORM

Foreign Secretary dreads a Policy Which He Believes Would Mean Disruption Within the Empire

LONDON, April 16.—Realizing that "the forces fighting against Free Trade were never so numerous, active, and powerful since the days of Cobden," to quote from one of the latest leaflets, the Free Trade Union held a demonstration at the Queen's Hall the other evening in favor of Free Trade. Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was the principal speaker. The gathering included Lord James of Hereford (in the chair), Earl Beauchamp, Lord Welby, Sir Edgar Vincent, Lady Dorothy Howard, Mr. Reginald McKenna, M. P., and Mr. Leopold Salmon.

Sir Edward Grey said: "This great controversy is going to continue, and will need union and support and brotherhood and acting together among all those who are staunch on the side of Free Trade. We are going to uphold it by argument. The more controversy goes on the more apparent it is that our argument holds the field. I felt in the House of Commons that I decided the question. Free Trade had won. Where prejudice decided there was the stronghold of Tariff Reform. It was only human nature to find it sometimes easier to indulge a prejudice and to yield more readily to a prejudice than to listen to an argument. The appeal to the anti-free trade prejudice, to make foreigners pay a toll for using our markets, had its effect among the less thoughtful section of the electorate. Misrepresentations also had had its share, especially in those quiet and unobtrusive methods which were used at elections. It was said that foreign machinery would be excluded, and therefore there would be more work for hand labor in rural districts. Farmers were told that they would be paid more and the people would be paid more, and the price of bread would be reduced."

Not Going Down Hill

"We rely on argument against prejudice and misrepresentation," said Sir Edward, "not merely on fact. The general tendency of the Tariff Reformers is to make out that this country is doing badly and that we are going downhill. We are not going downhill. In Germany in January last at the Labor Exchanges 338,000 persons made application for employment, so that when Tariff Reformers dealt with unemployment they should remember that it existed in other countries as well as here. The size of our country should be considered. We are still supporting to the square mile a greater number of people than any of the great Protectionist countries, and not only had we more population per square mile than they had, but we have a larger trade per head of the population than they are doing. Our staple industries—cotton and ship-building—have been built up under Free Trade. If we had remained a Protectionist country we should not have reached the great growth we had. This country should be careful lest in shutting out imports it shut out its own exports. Tariff Reformers distinguished between manufactured goods and raw materials by constituencies. Leather was a manufactured article in Bernadsey and raw material in Northampton."

"The Colonials are now to be told that in return for their Preference we are going to make them pay on their goods that come here a tax which they have not been in the habit of paying, and they are to console themselves as they can with the fact that the foreigners are going to pay more. Depend upon it this theory that the foreigner pays or the Colonial pays is not one which will obtain in the long run. It will be the consumer who will pay, and if the consumer has to pay higher prices for food in order to please the Colonies you will have an overwhelming majority in an election or two from the electorate in this country that the Colonial Office here should have its say in Colonial tariffs, and that is the greatest danger you can have to Imperial unity. The danger to this Empire is not Free Trade but interference and fiscal interference of all others which would be the one result of our tax our food for the sake of our Colonies. The effect must be to produce a demand here that we should have a say in the Colonial fiscal systems, and in their tariffs, and at each Colonial Conference, hitherto so harmonious, you will have the risk of wrangling and bargaining. From everything of that kind we are at present free, and I trust we shall remain free in the future in Tariff Reform and I dread it. It would make our politics profligate and corrupt at home; it will undermine the foundations of our industry; and I believe it will introduce seeds of dissension and disruption within the Empire."

Sir Edward was extremely cheered. PARIS, April 16.—An extraordinary attempt to kidnap a young married woman is reported from St. Etienne. The wife of a local wine merchant when walking to church was suddenly met at a turn of the road by a young landowner, who possesses a chateau in the neighborhood. For long he had persecuted her with his attentions. At the side of the road stood a closed motor-car, and she was seized, gagged, and thrown into the car, which was driven off rapidly, while the man was driven a chloroformed handkerchief to hold the woman's face. She fell into a profound sleep which lasted five hours. On awakening she found that the car had stopped by an inn. With great self-possession she pretended to be still unconscious, and when her companions came, and when he had the inn she left the car and entered on the opposite side of the road, and succeeded in making good her escape, finally finding her way to a town where she had relatives.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons' names being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the 2nd day of May, 1910, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining said objections.

Unless the person objected to or some other Provincial Voter on his behalf appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of the person so objected to off the said list.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1910.

HARVEY COMBE, Registrar of Voters.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Nature of Objection
Adair, John	Room 24, Five Sisters Block	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Adair, Thomas	Room 24, Five Sisters Block	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Adams, Herbert William	43 Princess Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Adams, Thomas Leithwaite	2323 Sumas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Agar, George	960 Heywood Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Aggettaz, Michael	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ainslie, William	39 Hillside Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Aleorn, Duncan Rudolph	714 Kings Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Alderson, George Albert	194 Cook Street	.....Dead
Alderson, Jonathan	32 Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Alexander, Charles	Russ House	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Alexander, George Sims	1407 Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ambrose, Joshua Thomas	Queen's Hotel, Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Anderson, Anders	Occidental Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Anderson, Albert	Russ House, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Anderson, Harry	Russ House, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Anderson, Harry	1717 Blanchard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Anderson, James	Drilard Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Andrews, Pat Jno. Alexander	121 Croft Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Andrews, William Thomas	223 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ange, George Sims	97 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Anthony, Maurice	California Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Appley, Herbert	Earle Street, Foul Bay	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Arnold, Frank	865 Caledonia Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Artley, Thomas Edward	865 Pandora Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ashby, Edward John	822 Pioneer Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ashton, Herbert Stone	88 Dallas Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Atkinson, Frank Elmer	Atlantic Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Babbage, Frederick	32 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bachuck, Alex.	Cor. McClure and Collinson Streets	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bachus, Thomas Joe	Colonial Hotel, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bailey, William Edward	1915 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baker, Arthur	134 Johnson Street, Room 18	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baker, Edwin Ernest	710 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baker, Evan	89 Chatham Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baker, George	195 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baker, John	23 Ellice Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baker, Stephen	66 Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baldwin, Alfred	Grand Pacific Hotel, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Balfour, David M.	426 Parry Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Baltham, James	545 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ballantine, William	710 Market Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bansan, Charles	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bapty, Walter	1106 Douglas Street	.....Duplicate
Barber, John	S.E. Cor. Niagara and Oswego Sts.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Barbour, Chas. Hunter	Drilard Hotel	.....Duplicate
Barker, Harry	52 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Barlow, John Burford	King Edward Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Barlow, Thomas Andrew	32 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Barnes, Charles Montague	821 Pandora Street	.....Dead
Barrett, John	1425 Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Barrett, Louis	133 Cormorant Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bartlett, William	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bayley, Chas. Stanley	840 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Beale, Chas. Graydon	Hotel Canada	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Beauland, Arthur John	Burdette Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Beaton, James	Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Beaton, Malcolm McLeod	655 Heywood Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Beaton, George Samuel	12 Market Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Belby, John Frederick	755 Courtenay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bell, George Thomas	755 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bell, Robt. Arthur	Imperial Hotel, Douglas Street	.....Duplicate
Bell, William Jeffrey	Balmoral Hotel, Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bell, William	Hampshire Road, Oak Bay	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bell, William	217 Pandora Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Benehan, Charles	Catherine Street, Cor. Langford	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bensen, Albert Jesse	206 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Berks, Robt. Bartlett	63 Superior Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bergman, Frederick T.	623 Superior Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Best, William	Dallas Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Best, Winfred Hugh Francis	834 Courtenay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Birnie, Thomas Carfrae	6 Hill Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Birtwistle, William	Western Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Rishop, Herbert	Brunswick Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bittancourt, Fred Joseph	8 Labouchere Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Black, David	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Black, Geo. Alexander	Empress Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blackburn, George	752 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blackburn, Robert Cuthbert	821 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blackstock, Clarence Westley	Rockwood Street, St. Charles Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blake, George	1554 Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blake, Stewart	S. S. Princess Victoria	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blaker, Phillip	626 Princess Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blance, Robert	276 Superior Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blane, Robert Rutherford	841 Pandora Avenue	.....Duplicate
Blight, Henry Stephen	Jubilee Alley, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bloom, John H.	580 Piquard Street	.....Dead
Bloomfield, John	Balmoral Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blow, Edwin Arthur	163 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Blunden, Charles	640 Francis Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bodley, Alfred	69 Superior Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bois, Joseph	1619 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Boka, John	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bolletti, Vittoria	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bonsfield, Walter Stanton	Strand Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Booth, William Henry	1020 Labouchere Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bossi, Henry	733 Broughton Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bouter, George Henry	Cor. Michigan and Young Sts.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bowden, John Lindsay	263 Skinner Street	.....Duplicate
Bowen, Frank Ernest	Room 12, Klondike Hotel	.....Duplicate
Bowers, John	54 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bowman, Ebenezer	Empire Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Boyce, Alfred Charles	59 Third Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bradshaw, James	43 View Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bray, Arthur England	Occidental Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Briekell, Jas. Corwin	83 Chatham Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brightwell, George William	1217 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Briggs, George	Belting School, Discovery St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Broadbent, Claude D.	628 Garbally Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brooker, Thomas	15 Bellot Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brooks, James	230 Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, Charles M.	865 Pioneer Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, David	854 Yates Street	.....Duplicate
Brown, George	59 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, George	1425 Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, George	1416 Taunton Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, George	Empire Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, George	King Edward Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, John	101 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, John Alexander	722 McClure Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, John Alexander	1937 Blanchard Street	.....Duplicate
Brown, Percy	825 Piquard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Brown, Robert	70 N. Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Browne, Chas. Robert	Belton Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Browning, William Hillier	26 Meads Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bruce, Frank	Strand Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bucholtz, Otto Franz Carl	Cor. Edward and Mary Streets	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Budgen, Edward Walter A.	Poplars, Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Bulger, John Albert	857 Pandora Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burbidge, Albert Edward	Summit Avenue, Hillside Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burgess, Frederick William	764 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burnett, Christopher	2437 Rock Bay Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burnett, James Gibbs	Oak Bay Junction	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burnett, John Edwin Kay	Foul Bay Rd., near St. Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burnett, William	Brewery, Lime Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burns, Henry	16 Broad Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Burrows, Gilbert J.	408 Menzies Street	.....Dead
Butchart, Andrew	Oriental Alley	.....Dead
Butcher, Frank	78 Whittier Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Butcher, George	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Butler, Frederick	120 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Butler, William Lawrence	12 Sayward Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Button, George Francis	Yale House, Pandora Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cady, Eli	Lot 28, Wilson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cady, Eli	Third Street, Mounie Tolmie Rd.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Callister, Humphrey D.	4 Springfield Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cameron, Michael Richard	25 Broughton Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cameron, William Sinclair	Poodle Dog Restaurant	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campanaro, Michael	752 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, Colin Lorne	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, Donald	Strand Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, Dugald	756 Courtenay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, George	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District

Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Nature of Objection
Campbell, George	Princess Victoria	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, John Albert	134 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, John McPherson	756 Courtenay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, Robert	132 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, Thomas	Princess Victoria	.....Duplicate
Campbell, Thomas	Princess Victoria	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Campbell, William	564 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carden, George Paul	95 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carroll, Joseph	96 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carry, Delmar Grey	75 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carlow, Frank Robert	105 North Park Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carlow, Frank Robert	1153 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carmichael, John	573 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carr, Luther Gordon	1425 Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carson, Charles Frederick	109 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carson, William Gavin	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carrs, Alfred	Fernwood Rd. near Pandora St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carstairs, Robert Alexander	Ann Cottage, Walker Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carter, George Paris	234 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Carter, Stephen	1635 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Casemajor, Arnold Dominic	513 Superior Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Castill, George	401 Kingston Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cavanagh, Thomas	8 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cavanagh, Thomas William	8 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cavin, Guy Houston	196 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cawthen, George	10 Green Street	.....Dead
Cessford, John Harvey	Mary Street, West Side	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Chalmers, William	618 Farghur Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Chaplin, William Robert	Banwick Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Chappelle, William	1039 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Charlton, Charles	1040 Burdette Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Chinnery, Charles Swain	7 Dallas Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Chinnery, Edward	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Christley, Thomas	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Church, Percy Robert	Thorold House, Government St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Church, Percy	Victoria Hotel, Government St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Clark, Adam	752 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Clark, Thomas Smith	402 Bay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Clair, Herbert	1226 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Clayton, James	W. C. T. U. Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Clayton, William Mark	Amphion Street, Oak Bay Ave	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Clear, Charles Spencer	93 Herald Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cliffe, George William	2802 Bridge Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cliffe, Thomas	22 Niagara Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coady, Malcolm B.	915 Kings Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cockburn, James Anderson	1160 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coen, Harry	1137 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cole, Sydney Edward	25 Gordon Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cole, Isaac Field	32 North Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cole, Reuben	574 Bay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cole, Reuben Joseph	574 Bay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Collins, John Jerome	72 Frederick Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Colston, William	195 Yates Street	.....Dead
Collville, James	Light House Hotel, Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Connon, David Anderson	Clarence Hotel, Douglas Street	.....Dead
Cook, John	163 Fernwood Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cook, Thomas	2001 Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cooney, John Gill	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coombes, Alfred	22 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cooper, Benjamin	Springfield Avenue, Victoria West	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cooper, Richard Edward	6 Harrison Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cooper, William Walter H.	Drilard Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coopman, Albert	129 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cope, Joseph Herbert	733 Broughton Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Copeland, Samuel	14 Seventh Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Corren, Harry	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coughlan, John F.	13 Franklin Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cottigham, Harry	28 Chatham Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coughlan, John Joseph	37 Chatham Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Coughlan, John	364 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cousins, Charles	2309 Douglas Street	.....Duplicate
Cox, Arthur	Occidental Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cox, Charles James	166 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Crawford, Collins Bevan	331 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Crawford, Malcolm McC.	Sunnyside, Jubilee Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Creedon, Victor John	1347 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cresswell, Chas. W. W.	32 Bay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cresswell, Herbert	902 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Crompton, Robert Ernest	1605 Blanchard Street	.....Duplicate
Crompton, Samuel	2550 Pleasant Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Crook, Richard	Esquimalt Road and Mary Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cruikshank, Samuel	4030 Hillside Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cummings, Thomas	Occidental Hotel, Johnson St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cunningham, Robert	65 Kane Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Curran, Francis	124 N. Pembroke	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Curry, Chas. L.	7 Sayward Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Curtis, William James	576 Dallas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Curtis, George	122 Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Curtis, James William	743 Pandora Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Curtis, William James	315 Gordon Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Cusack, Arthur Lloyd	120 Superior Street	.....Duplicate
Cuthbert, William	565 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dakers, James	2531 Seventh Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dancy, Frank Daniel	Brunswick Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Daniel, Samuel James	132 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Davidson, Thomas	Telegraph Hotel, Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Deas, Edward Fox St. A.	32 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Davis, John	38 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Davis, George	Garbally Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Davis, John Simmons	1245 Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Davis, Roland Percival	1714 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Davison, Alfred	18 Erie Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Day, Harry	515 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Day, Thomas	Lighthouse Saloon	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dean, George Edward L.	1141 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Deasy, William John	Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Deas, Edward Fox St. A.	Hastings Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
De LaHaye, Charles	Barge Baroda	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Delmon, Jean Baptiste	50 Simcoe Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
DeMerchant, William	St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Rd.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dempter, Walter Scott	St. Francis Hotel, Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dempsey, Charles James	179 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dennis, William George	Clarence Hotel, Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Dennitts, John	1417 Blanchard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
De Rosiers, Louis	3 Cabin, Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Deuchars, George Dawson	Commerce Hotel, Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Deas, Edward Fox St. A.	138 Chatham Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District

NEED FOR ACTION ON CONGO QUESTION

Archbishop of Canterbury Can- not Understand Great Brit- ains Apathy in Face of Her Responsibility

(By W. Hamilton Rhodes)

LONDON, April 16.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to a letter from Mr. E. D. Morel, who said it had been reported to him "as a rumor current in well-informed circles that your Grace is satisfied with the state in which the Congo Question is now left, and that an attitude of benevolent expectancy, coupled with the refusal to recognize an accomplished fact, represents your Grace's eye for the eye in measure of this country's resources in fulfilling those solemn obligations" towards the Congo referred to by the Prime Minister at the Guildhall last November," writes as follows:

Lambeth Palace, S. E., April 9, '10

Dear Mr. Morel.—You are certainly right in bringing to my notice a rumor so strange as that which you tell me of. I had heard nothing of any such supposition being current, and I am glad to have the opportunity of dissipating promptly and emphatically the notion that I and those who are my intimates are satisfied with the state in which the Congo Question is now left. It would be difficult to put into words a statement more contrary to the fact.

"Though I was not communicated with them on the point I am certain that I can speak for those who took part in the great Albert Hall demonstration of November last when I say that I and those who are my intimates are rendered profoundly uneasy by Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons. I find it difficult to reconcile what he has now said with the explanations and assurances which he felt himself entitled to give us two years ago, when we made anxious inquiries as to what would be the result of the Treaty of Amieson. The quiescence of our own people at the present juncture is explicable, I imagine, by the supposition that they are actuated by a chivalrous feeling of consideration for a new Sovereign, who has succeeded to a terrible inheritance of confusion and wrong.

"But our appreciation of his difficulties does not relieve us of our own responsibility. That responsibility remains indisputable, and the reforms now announced or foreshadowed are so manifestly inadequate in their character, and must even at the best be so tardy in their operation, that it is impossible for us to look upon the situation with the gentle optimism which seems now to characterize the Foreign Office opinion.

"I am writing without consultation with others, but I should be surprised to learn that any of those who have co-operated with me in the continuous protests of the last few years can feel satisfied by the vague assurances and the shadowy hopes which are now held out to us. Pray make it clear how baseless is such a rumor as that to which your letter refers. I am, yours very truly, "Randall Cartwright."

A Weighty Opinion

In commenting on the Archbishop's letter, the Morning Post says: "The well-known judgment, moderation, and sagacity of the Archbishop lend exceptional authority to his opinion, and his clear and simple statements must have a great effect on those who may have been feeling doubtful as to the attitude which the nation should adopt in the future in regard to the Congo question. This question has reached a somewhat critical stage. At the present time public attention is naturally concentrated on issues of internal politics, but if all the efforts made in the past are not to be wasted, it is necessary that close attention should be paid to the policy adopted by the Foreign Office with a view to securing a final and satisfactory settlement of this important and protracted controversy.

"There has never been any change for hesitation in the attitude of the nation towards this question. Englishmen of all parties and all classes, all Churches have insisted that there must be an immediate and complete change of the system of administration and exploitation in the Congo territory. This system, which was established in the late Congo Free State, and which is still in existence, has been described by the Foreign Secretary as "indistinguishable from slavery. The land and its produce were declared to be the property of the 'State.' The natives were not allowed to use the rubber for their own benefit, and freedom of trade was absolutely prohibited.

Britain's Responsibility

"At the same time the people were compelled by an oppressive system of forced labor to collect for the 'State,' or for the privileged companies to which its rights had been transferred, the produce which they could not gather for their own profit. As the reports of the British Consuls have shown, the natives were obliged to labor practically all the year round for the benefit of the alien masters, and it was the difficulty of enforcing this heavy burden that led to all the acts of oppression and brutality which horrified the civilized world. The part played by Great Britain in the founding of the Congo Free State laid upon her an especial and heavy responsibility for the welfare of the people of this region. For the last few years the Government has been acting under the pressure of public opinion, and has been endeavoring to secure the introduction of necessary reforms in the Congo. Unfortunately British diplomacy has been dilatory, vacillating and weak, with the result that the powerful influences interested in the preservation of the existing system of exploitation and pillage of the natives have so far been able to prevent any real change taking place. Two years ago the existence of the Congo Free State came to an end. The territory became a Belgian Colony. It was hoped that once the Congo was under the control of a Government responsible to a free parliament, the old abuses would be swept away. So far, unfortunately, the situation shows little improvement. A programme of reforms is being introduced, but in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, it is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury realizes the danger of relaxing the pressure for the immediate introduction of genuine and far-reaching reforms in the

(Continued on Page 19.)

Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Nature of Objection	Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Nature of Objection
Gilmour, Frederick Alexander	287 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kearn, Henry	546 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Glidde, Andrew Henry	34 Erie Street	.....Duplicate	Kelsall, Richard V.	1032 St. Louis Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Godfrey, Frederick William	127 Menzies Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kenah, Arthur V.	295 Belleville Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Godfrey, Percival Reginald	Lot 51, May Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kennedy, Charles Blair	15 Montreal Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Godtel, Adam	1582 Hillside Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kennedy, James	Telegraph Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Godwin, Ernest	700 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kennedy, James	Cor. Russell and Langford Street	.....Dead
Goepel, Clarence Dorset	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kennedy, Joseph Grant	50 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Gong, Alvah Seymour	Hillside Avenue and Cook St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kennedy, Neil	Grove Cottage, Frederick St. V. W.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Gordon, Robert George	Steamer Mt. Royal	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kendall, Charles	Grand Victoria Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Gova, James	50 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kendall, Daryl Herbert	229 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Graham, James Albert	439 David Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Keough, Patrick W.	Windsor Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Graham, John	Empire Hotel, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Keown, James Henry	130 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Graham, John J.	118 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kerr, Robert Dyer	843 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Granger, James	50 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kerry, Alfred	Clarence Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Grant, George Morrison	922 Green Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kettle, William Alfred	52 John Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Gray, Edward Walker	S. S. Princess Victoria	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kidner, William Henry	111 Pandora Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Gray, James	Western Hotel, Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	King, Frank	37 Caledonia Avenue	.....Duplicate
Greaney, James	Balmoral Hotel, Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kinlock, Charles	131 Harrison Street	.....Dead
Green, George William	Burnes House, Bastion Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kinney, George Rex B.	325 Gough Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Green, James	1309 Stanley Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kipling, Tobias	96 Kingston Street	.....Dead
Green, John Ford	King's Head Hotel, Johnson St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kirk, John	1755 Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Greenhalgh, John	1345 Harrison Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Knapsett, James	McAskill Hotel, East Side	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Greenwell, John	463 Government Street	.....Duplicate	Kneale, Harry	Pandora Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Gregg, Richard Jemett	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Kruse, Chris	722 Pembroke Street	.....Duplicate
Greggs, Edward	S. S. Princess Victoria	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Laidlaw, Thomas	S.S. Queen City	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Greig, Prand	113 Piquard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lalonde, Ovide	Imperial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Greig, Robert	27 Simeon Street	.....Dead	Lamb, Charles Wesley	1414 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Grey, Stearns Leander	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lamberton, John	Quebec Hotel	.....Dead
Greyerbiehl, Paul M.	82 Kings Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lambourne, George Henry	824 Park Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Griffin, George Frederick	822 North Park Street	.....Duplicate	Lamont, Donald	51 Erie Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Griffin, William Edward	Cor. Montreal and Simeon Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lang, William	27 Avalon Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Griffiths, Edward Henry	1250 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Langton, Guy	422 Laxton Avenue	.....Duplicate
Grist, Albert James	Clarence Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Latremouille, Dennis	6 Harbor Cottages, Store Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hall, Alfred Valentine	611 Alpha Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Law, Maurice Harrison	31 Work Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hall, Charles Geoffrey	Colonial Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lawless, Michael	9 Chambers Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hall, David	Amphion Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lawson, Franklin	268 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hall, Deakin Alexander	67 First Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Leader, Mickle	551 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hall, William Wesley	67 First Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Leavitt, John	Palmer Hotel, Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Halley, Michael	125 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lee, Norman Thomas	1410 Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hambleton, Humberson G.	766 McChure Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lee, Robert	727 Front Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hamer, Edward	Colonial Hotel	.....Duplicate	Leedham, Jack	Bismarck Hotel, Government St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hamilton, William A.	717 Victoria Crescent	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Leisk, James	59 Heywood Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hammond, David	37 First Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lepper, Harry	No. 2 Cabin, Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hampton, Charles	708 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Leville, Peter	33 Chatham Street	.....Dead
Hampton, Thomas James	Oak Bay Ave., Cor. Amphion St.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Leverington, Charles Wm.	1004 Fairfield Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hart, John	Patholm Street, off Moss St.	.....Duplicate	Levins, William James	125 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hartle, John	Clarence Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lewis, Edward Spencer	1 Bay Street	.....Dead
Hartle, Oswald	78 Rock Bay Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lewis, George	478 Kingston Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harnsworth, John Edwin	Seventh Street, Work Estate	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lids, Harry	825 Fisgard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harris, Elijah	14 Belcher Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lights, William	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harris, Frances Ernest	17 Ellice Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lins, Bertram	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harris, Samuel	415 David Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lister, Alfred John	303 Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harvey, Edward Arthur	Burnes House	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Loat, William Howard	843 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harvey, John	22 Delta Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Locke, George Henry	39 Churchway	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Harvey, William	1120 Caledonia Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Locke, Leonard Pre	Occidental Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hasegratz, Hermann	1425 Douglas Street	.....Duplicate	Loftus, Patrick	814 View Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hassard, William	49 Discovery Street	.....Duplicate	Long, Arthur John	54 South Park Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hastie, Douglas Bernard	1810 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Longhurst, William Tomlinson	1517 Amelia Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hawkins, Francis John	King Edward Annex, Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lowatt, Fredk. Chas.	Cor. Leighton and Dudley Streets	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hay, Alex.	814 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lowe, John	1817 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hay, James	10 Milne Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lumsden, John A.	949 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hayhurst, Douglas	439 Quebec Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lynch, Matthew, Wm. E.	189 No. Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Haynes, Albert Hart	1915 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Lynch, William	110 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Haynes, Charles Abram	Stonyhurst, Belcher Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Maas, Leonard	42 Montreal Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Haynes, Sydney	Brunswick Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McAdam, Alex	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Haynes, Thomas Joseph	114 Caledonia Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McAdam, Chas. Fred	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hayward, Francis Phillip	646 Belmont Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McArthur, Wm. John	Atlantic Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hayward, Michael Wallace	Lot 31, Spring Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacAslan, A. C.	Atlantic Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hayward, Michael George	612 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacBean, Arthur	268 Douglas	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Heapy, Patrick	Hawkins, Edwin William	.....Duplicate	McCabe, Peter	638 Pembroke Street	.....Duplicate
Heather, George	Hawkins, Francis John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McCabe, Peter	Grand Pacific Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Helliwell, Harry	Hay, Alex.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McClair, Wm.	409 Simeon Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hemming, Charles	Hay, James	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McCormack, Angus	Cor. Rock Bay Ave. and John Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Henson, John	Hayhurst, Douglas	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McCurdy, Hill Brooks	88 Dallas Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Henderson, John W.	Haynes, Albert Hart	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McCurach, John	149 Chatham Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Heenan, John F.	Haynes, Charles Abram	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, Allan E.	S.S. Mt. Royal	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Herrap, Charles	Haynes, Sydney	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, Chas. Fred	Cadogan, Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Herd, Alfred George	Haynes, Thomas Joseph	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, Donald	81 Varsity Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Herd, Sinclair John	Hayward, Francis Phillip	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, George	54 Bridge Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hewat, Henry James	Hayward, Michael Wallace	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, James	41 Pembroke	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hewitt, Basil Overton	Hayward, Michael George	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, John Archie	Oriental Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hickling, Basil John	Heapy, Patrick	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, John Findlay	Belton Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hild, James	Heather, George	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Macdonald, Norman H.	W. C. T. U. Mission	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hinds, Valentine Griffiths	Helliwell, Harry	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McDonald, Roderick	51 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hodgins, Arthur Edward	Hemming, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McDougall, Alfred	79 John Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hodgins, William	Henson, John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McDougall, Donald H.	634 Michigan Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Holliday, James Ernest	Henderson, John W.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McDonald, Chas. Fred	314 Glasgow Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Holloway, Robert	Heenan, John F.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McDowell, Ross	91 Superior Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Holmes, Josiah Greenwood	Herrap, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McElna, Samuel R.	1023 View Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Holness, James	Herd, Alfred George	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McEwan, Thomas	28 Pioneer Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Holt, Charles	Herd, Sinclair John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McFadyen, John	902 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Holtz, Charles	Hewat, Henry James	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacFarlane, Daniel	722 Market Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hood, George	Hewitt, Basil Overton	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacFarlane, David R.	1152 Milne Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hood, John	Hickling, Basil John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacFarlane, Harry	California Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hopkins, Bertie Frank	Hild, James	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McGillivray, John	Market Exchange	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Horsfall, Albert	Hinds, Valentine Griffiths	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McGillivray, John	717 View Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hough, John	Hodgins, Arthur Edward	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McGregor, James	12 Discovery Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hounsell, Arthur Cornelius	Hodgins, William	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McGuirk, Henry	21 Rendall Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hoyt, Charles	Holliday, James Ernest	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McGurn, Foster	664 Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hugard, Earl Shombarge	Holloway, Robert	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Maehin, Rowland	C. P. R. Belleville Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hughes, Alfred Thomas	Holmes, Josiah Greenwood	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McInnis, Findlay D.	808 Blanchard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hughes, George	Holness, James	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McIntosh, Frank	St. Charles Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hughes, John	Holt, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McIntosh, James Alex	Rockland Park	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hughes, Pierre	Holtz, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McIntosh, Nichol	Richmond Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hughes, Richard	Hood, George	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McIntyre, Chas. M.	229 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hull, Geo. Robert P.	Hood, John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McIntyre, Chas. M.	178 Kingston Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hull, Ralph Edward	Hopkins, Bertie Frank	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McIntyre, Chas. M.	1726 Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Humphrey, Robert	Horsfall, Albert	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Melver, Donald	527 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hunt, Adam	Hough, John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKay, Neil	814 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hunt, Edwin Cooper	Hounsell, Arthur Cornelius	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKeating, Henry	701 Belton Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hunt, Edwin Cooper	Hoyt, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mackenzie, Chas.	Belcher Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hunter, Arthur	Hugard, Earl Shombarge	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKenzie, John Alex	Courtenay Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hunter, George Albert	Hughes, Alfred Thomas	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKenzie, John W.	63 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hurst, William Alfred	Hughes, George	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKenzie, Peter	17 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hutcheson, William Arthur	Hughes, John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mackenzie, Roderick	1039 Yates Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hutton, John Archibald	Hughes, Pierre	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKinnon, S. James	141 Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Hyde, Ira Goff	Hughes, Richard	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKinnon, William	83 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Imber, Sidney	Hull, Geo. Robert P.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McKintosh, Chas. H. L.	Cor. Pembroke and Discovery Sts.	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Immer, Sidney A.	Hull, Ralph Edward	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLachlan, William	926 Humboldt Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Imms, Joseph	Humphrey, Robert	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLaren, William Gray	91 Kingston Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Irving, David	Hunt, Adam	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLaughlan, Alex.	643 Niagara Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Irving, Cecil James	Hunt, Edwin Cooper	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacLaughlan, Thomas Spears	Princess of Wales Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Irwin, Charles	Hunt, Edwin Cooper	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacLean, Gordon K.	78 Kane Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Irwin, Patrick Noel	Hunter, Arthur	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacLean, Hector	Cherry Bank, Quadra Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Irwin, William Henry	Hunter, George Albert	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacLean, John R.	2831 Bridge Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Ivel, William McKinnon	Hurst, William Alfred	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacLean, William	1024 McGregor Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jack, Francis Mark	Hutcheson, William Arthur	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacLean, William	449 Quebec Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jacobs, Edwin	Hutton, John Archibald	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLean, Wm. H.	Telegraph Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jacobson, Gustave Hjalmer	Hyde, Ira Goff	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLennan, Thomas	52 Belleville Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jacobs, George	Imber, Sidney	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLennan, Wm. Duncan	1321 Cook Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jaireau, Raymond	Immer, Sidney A.	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLeod, Alexander	1227 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
James, Walter Leslie	Imms, Joseph	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLeod, John Alex.	161 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Janieson, William	Irving, David	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McLeod, Robert	Dominion Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jay, James David	Irving, Cecil James	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McMillan, Angus Charles	S. S. Cascade	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jeffares, Richard	Irwin, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McMillan, Russell H.	1044 Collins Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jeffs, William John	Irwin, Patrick Noel	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McNab, Robt.	304 Frederick Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jenkins, Fred	Irwin, William Henry	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McNeil, Daniel	46 Herald Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jenkins, Frederick Thomas	Ivel, William McKinnon	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McNeil, John William	Atlantic Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jenkins, William	Jack, Francis Mark	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McNeil, John A.	109 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Charles	Jacobs, Edwin	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McNeil, William	Royal Arms Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Percy Arden	Jacobson, Gustave Hjalmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McPhee, James Daniel	712 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jensen, Anton	Jacobs, George	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacQueen, Hugh A.	Poodle Dog Hotel	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jewell, Albert Edwin	Jaireau, Raymond	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McTaggart, Charles	135 Fisgard Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jex, Alfred Charles	James, Walter Leslie	.....Ceased to reside in the District	McTavish, John	1155 Burdett Avenue	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnson, Alfred	Janieson, William	.....Ceased to reside in the District	MacWalt, Adam James J.	104 Ovens Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnson, Edwin	Jay, James David	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Magill, Edwin	72 Superior Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnson, Herman	Jeffares, Richard	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Maher, Michael	338 Pembroke Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnson, Thomas Robinson	Jeffs, William John	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mahoney, Dennis	Thorold House, Government Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnson, William Henry	Jenkins, Fred	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mair, David Wilson	Cook Street, Oklands	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnston, Phillip Fraser	Jenkins, Frederick Thomas	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Malcolm, James Wm.	2109 Fernwood Road	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnstone, William Henry	Jenkins, William	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mallen, Phillip	17 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnstone, A. Valentine	Jones, Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mann, Geo. Rock	33 John Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Johnstone, Frederick	Jones, Percy Arden	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Mans, Charles Augustus	842 Pandora Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Arthur H.	Jensen, Anton	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Manson, Percy L.	814 View Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Charles Albert	Jewell, Albert Edwin	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Manson, Alex. M.	90 Douglas Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Edward	Jex, Alfred Charles	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Marcel, John	135 Kingston Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, John Owen	Johnson, Alfred	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Marconini, H. E.	163 Johnson Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Robert	Johnson, Edwin	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Marley, Thomas H.	813 Fort Street	.....Ceased to reside in the District
Jones, Robert Hughes	Johnson, Herman	.....Ceased to reside in the District	Marow, William	Royal Arms Hotel	.....

IRISH UNION HOME RULE

Ulster Unionist Says His Province Is Beginning to Favor Movement—Effect of Land Purchase Scheme

DUBLIN, April 16.—An English correspondent who is now "feeling the pulse of Ireland" has been given some remarkable points by a Belfast Unionist, "Home Rule," said the Belfast man, "so far from being a disappearing force, is going to grow stronger—and that in the last quarter in which you would dream of its growing stronger—in Ulster. I can tell you this, The commercial people in the North are getting tired of the Socialist tendencies in English politics. All the threats of the Labor people, the Right to Work Bill, the effect it has on the capitalists, the prospect of more and more interfering interference with business enterprise, are causing them to think very seriously whether Home Rule would, after all, be an unmixed evil. I tell you we are not sure whether we could not more safely trust ourselves to the votes of three hundred thousand small landowners who have every cause to consider economy of expenditure and the safety of their property and interests than to the rule of the mad mobs in the slums of the English towns. If we have to choose between the two we would prefer to be ruled by farmers than by Socialists. In an Irish Parliament our own votes would count for very little at present. It is the agitator we are afraid of, and in Ireland the agitator cannot do us much harm now, whereas the agitator is becoming more and more dangerous in English politics. There would be no Socialists in an Irish Parliament. You had better recognize the fact, that the feeling in Ulster is changing rapidly, and the more Socialists spread in England the more Home Rule will grow in the North of Ireland."

A Serious Opinion

A Dublin Unionist said: "I wonder whether some of the English Conservatives who are beginning to talk about conceding Home Rule have any idea of the effect it would have upon the sympathies and opinions of the Irish Unionists? If we were abandoned by the English Conservatives we should have to fall back upon the Irish people, and we should become the most hostile element to England to be found in Irish politics. The hostility of an Irish Nationalist Party led by men of the class who are now sent to England is inadequate enough to the British Government, but it would be nothing to compare with the hostility of an Irish nation-led and controlled by the classes from whom Irish Unionism is recruited. They are the natural leaders of the Irish people, the most influential, powerful, active men in the country. If England made any deal with them Ireland would indeed become dangerous."

"Don't be too sure that Ireland is pacified," said another distinguished Irishman. "The men who have been given the presents of land are very pleased, naturally, with what they have got, but whether they are satisfied is quite another thing. They will get a great deal out of England, and will be waiting a great deal more before long. At present only a third of the land has been, as you call it, purchased. Distributed would be a better word. It has still to be paid for. You have not only made a bad business transaction, but you have still to collect the money."

"Wait a little before you congratulate yourselves on a successful transaction. The country is quiet and the farmers are paying their first instalments. They want the rest of the land to be handed over. That is the first consideration. But when they have got all the land, do you think they will want nothing else? They will want things you have not dreamed about, and that perhaps they do not realize, but they will want them. You can be quite certain that they will want something, and something that England will not be ready to give them."

Will Always Agitate

"The Irish people have got so much out of England by agitation that they are not likely to stop agitating. There will be no lack of agitators who present the case of the farmers, do not appeal to the farmers, but when the time comes the League in some form or other will adapt itself to circumstances and find a subject of agitation that will appeal. The payment of instalments of purchase money will become a little income before long. The English may find it necessary to obtain the consent of some successor to Mr. Redmond, even more difficult to handle than he is, before they can recover the instalments of the £500,000, 000 or £1,000,000,000, that they will have spent on land purchase, if, indeed, the scheme does not break down under its own weight."

"Theoretically, if a farmer refuses to pay his instalment the English will be able to make him insolvent and recover from the sale of his fee simple. But wait till they begin to evict him and try to sell his freehold, if the League objects, or whatever organization has taken the place in relation to the payment of purchase money, which the League has occupied in relation to payment of the fee. The English will be asked to concede something in return for permission to collect what is due to them. They had better wait until they have got their money back before they proclaim land purchase a success."

"The English are a simple people. How they patted themselves on the back when the famous land conference was held. I saw William Gibson and Lord Dunraven, the landlords and the tenants, coming together, in mutual agreement. 'There you are,' the English people said; 'there's a beautiful sight! The millennium by land purchase—the lion lying down with the lamb. The poor simpletons did not suspect that, instead of a deal and a lamb, there were two lions—two hungry lions—lying down together, and that England was the lamb bleating its innocent enjoyment of the spectacle. Yes, the two lions were in perfect agreement at the Land Conference—their mouths watering and their tails lashing with one emotion. The English have never understood, and never will, the Irish people or Irish politics."

"Most of us believe that it will be the English Unionist Party that will give Ireland Home Rule. But they had

(Continued on Page 24)

W. H. ELLIS

Investment Broker

INSIDE ACREAGE OF ESQUIMALT

Two and two-fifth acres on Lylal street, midway between Fraser and Lampson, south side. This is all cleared and grubbed, not a stick or stone on it, and of splendid soil. Opposite the Fairview Nurseries. Could be made ready quickly for planting, or can be easily subdivided. There is an active demand for Esquimalt property, and the above is a choice bit of acreage. Price \$4,800. \$2,000 cash and one and two years.

BEACON HILL PARK LOTS

Three Lots, 59.4 x 150.6, facing Beacon Hill Park, near Dallas Road, on Douglas Street. These lots command a magnificent view of sea and mountains, and cannot be duplicated for beauty of situation anywhere in Victoria. They are situated on the park, are but a minute's walk to the beach and the car line. The price today is \$2500 per lot—one-third cash, and one and two years at 7 per cent. This price will be advanced twenty per cent. on the 1st May, and even then will only be \$50 per front foot.

One lot is left for sale on Olympia avenue, and this will likely go before the end of the week. Price \$1900.

EAST SOOKE ACREAGE

260 acres on the Waterfront in East Sooke, about one-third good bottom land, the remainder well timbered. Fine shingly beaches on portions of the frontage. Price \$25 per acre. Will sell in two lots.

SUBURBAN BARGAIN

Modern House of eight rooms, off the Craigflower Road, outside city limits, with one acre of land. One of the prettiest homes in suburban Victoria. The grounds are decorated with a large variety of ornamental shrubs and trees, and there are 35 fruit trees in full bearing, with many small fruits. The location of the property is most desirable, it being convenient to the trams, the waters of the Arm, and the city and Electric Company parks, and at the same time is quiet and exclusive. Lawn Tennis Court in fine condition, Coach House, Stable, and Chicken Run. The price asked makes it easily a bargain, as acreage without improvement in this neighborhood is easily worth \$4,000 per acre. The price is, on easy terms of payment, \$6500.

W. H. ELLIS Investment Broker

Room 2, Upstairs

1122 Government Street - Victoria, B. C.
Phone R940. P. O. Box 110.

MILITARY TOPICS

Fifth Regiment will go into camp on June 13th—Orders to this effect have been issued—Items of interest regarding army and navy affairs.

The annual regimental camp of the Fifth Regiment C.G.A. has been ordered for June 13th this year. The regiment will probably march into camp on the Sunday, June 13th, and remain under canvas for sixteen days. No. 2 and 3 companies will camp on Macaulay Plains, adjacent to the fort, as heretofore, and No. 1 company will go into the barracks at the naval yard at Esquimalt. The following militia order relative to the annual camp has just been published: It is notified for the information of all concerned that camps of instruction will be held this year at places and dates as follows: Military district No. 11: Kamloops, June 6th; Vernon, June 6th, and Victoria, June 13th.

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment C.G.A.:

Parade. No. 1 company will parade on Thursday next, 19th inst., at 8 p.m., for inspection by the Officer Commanding the regiment. Dress: Drill Order.

Enlistments. The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 11, Gnr. William C. Browne, 14-4-10; No. 100, Gnr. G. W. Ashdown-Green, 14-4-10; No. 239, Gnr. John Yeates, 14-4-10; No. 263, Gnr. Peter Mathison, 14-4-10.

Posted. The following men having been passed by the Adjutant are posted to companies as under: No. 1 company, No. 11, Gnr. W. C. Browne; to No. 3 company, No. 239, Gnr. J. Yeates; to No. 263, Gnr. P. Mathison.

Rifle Shooting

Rifle shooting is attracting considerable attention among civilians as well as wearers of the King's uniform, and each Saturday afternoon there is a good attendance at the Clover Point range. The Good Friday shoot practically opened the season, and the rifle association has arranged an interesting programme for the summer. It is as follows:

Spoon Shoots For the Season

1. Spoon to be competed for each Saturday.
2. Separate spoons in each class.
3. One spoon for each complete 8 entries in each class.
4. Entrance fees ten cents.
5. One spoon guaranteed in each class each week, provided there are at least five entries in each class.
6. Winners handicapped two points for each spoon won.
7. Maximum handicap to points.

Aggregate Championship

1. Entrance fee 25 cents, to be paid by May 1st, except those of the 3rd class, which must be paid by June 1st.
2. Aggregate to consist of the six best scores at the short ranges (200, 500 and 600 yards), and one long range (800, 900 and 1,000 yards) made during regular practices or matches of the association.
3. Championship aggregate in each class (3 classes).
4. Promotion to a higher class shall not invalidate competitors' original entry.

Prizes in Championship Aggregate

1. First class, three prizes, gold, silver and bronze.
2. Second class, two prizes, gold, silver and bronze.
3. Third class, two prizes, gold, silver and bronze.

"Best Shot" Badge

The competitor making the highest score in the aggregate championship to be awarded the "best shot" badge for 1910.

Forts Are Passing

The garrison artilleryman is, like the sailing ship, to gradually pass out of the scheme of defence, according to Mr. Haldane, secretary for war for Great Britain. In a recent speech at Dunbar, he said the war of the future would be a scientific review of all the stations and troops over the coun-

try. England had never been a very scientific nation in the organization of its military defences, and the result was that for many years a state of confusion prevailed which was an object of wonder to foreign powers.

There were artillery stations with obsolete guns which could only be of use if the enemy would kindly bring themselves within range and stay still there to be shot at. But modern enemies did not do that.

The work of survey was now complete, and they knew where they stood. One thing they had to do was to overhaul altogether the arrangements for coast defence.

Instead of fixed units of garrison artillery with old guns, they found that the only form of defence that could be relied on was a mobile defence—units of horse, foot and artillery, which could move swiftly from point to point to repel an attack. That involved a good deal of recasting. They were very short in field artillery, and it was decided that of which was militia and some of it Volunteer, should be in the main converted into mobile field artillery. That reorganization did away with, not only in Dunbar, but in many other parts of the country, the old stationary units, with their obsolete guns, and the transition had been to a corps of reserve field artillery, which this year had enabled them for the first time to say that they could mobilise the whole of the artillery of the country.

New Dreadnoughts

Construction of three of the four warships of the 1909-10 programme was begun a few days ago, keel plates being laid for H. M. S. Conqueror at Beardmore's, of Glasgow, and for the Monarch at Armstrong's, of Elswick. These vessels are Dreadnoughts. The armored cruiser Princess Royal has been started by the Vickers' yards at Barrow. The Thunderer, another Dreadnought, was to be laid down on Wednesday last at Blackwall. H. M. S. Colossus, a Dreadnought, was launched on April 9th at Clydesbank, having been constructed in eleven months, two months ahead of her sister battleship Hercules, being built on the Tyne. The second Australian destroyer, the Fury, was launched at Dumbarton on April 9th.

COUNCIL TO DEAL WITH LIQUOR BYLAW

Lively Discussion Expected on Clause Dealing With Closing of Restaurants for Drink Purposes at 11 O'clock

First in interest among the matters which will come up for discussion at Monday night's council meeting will be the consideration of the bylaw to amend the Liquor License Bylaw, which it will be remembered was held over for a week owing to complaint made by Aldermen Sargison and Mable that insufficient time had been given for consideration. A number of the clauses therein are expected to pass without opposition, but on the question of saloons being closed at 11 p. m. instead of midnight, as at present, a lively debate will probably ensue. As far as can be judged the council is fairly evenly divided on this matter. The fact that the closing proposal will apply to saloons and restaurants the latter, as far as drink is concerned, has developed a considerable amount of opposition to the bylaw being put through in its present form. From the tenor of the attitude of a number of the aldermen it is likely the clause will be amended although what the nature of the amendment will be is purely a matter of conjecture.

Another matter of importance will be some announcement relative to the time when a list of money bylaws will be placed before the people. It is expected that Wynn Meredith will present a report estimating his charges for making a hydraulic survey of the cost of

SUN AND SNOW

Sometimes Help the Hair to Go

In any changeable climate the hair is apt to become brittle and to break off stubby hairs and there. This makes a hair-dressing almost a necessity, especially to ladies. In using a hair-dressing why not get the best, one that combines with it the efficiency in killing the dandruff germ, the germ that eats the hair off at the roots, causing what is called falling hair, and in time baldness? Newbro's "Herpicide" is that kind of a hair-dressing. You have no idea how delightful your scalp will feel, and how stylish your hair will appear, after an application or two of Herpicide. It is certainly a wonderful innovation as a scalp antiseptic and hair-dressing. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent, 1228 Government street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Robert Sinclair Rendall, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Sinclair Rendall, who died on or about the 23rd day of January, 1910, in Victoria, B. C., are requested to send by post, prepaid, or delivered, to the undersigned, solicitors for the above estate, their names and addresses, and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature and securities (if any) held by them.
And take notice that, after the 1st day of July, 1910, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of April, 1910.
BODWELL & LAWSON,
No. 918 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for the Executor.

bringing water from Sooke lake. If the council approve his proposition he will go to work at once, and when the necessary data is obtained it is understood that a waterworks bylaw will be ready to be laid before the people.

HOME CURE FOR ECZEMA

Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and Glycerine, Combined. Used as a Simple Wash

Does it not seem strange that so many people suffer year in and year out with eczema?

There's a simple wash that stops the itch instantly and permanently cures. This wash is composed of mild and soothing oil of wintergreen, mixed with thymol and glycerine, and known as D. D. D. Prescription. It has now been used for so many years, and has proved so highly successful, that no sufferer should hesitate a moment before trying it.

If you suffer tortures from eczema or any other skin disease write at once to the D. D. D. Laboratories, department V. C., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, for a free trial bottle. We are confident that D. D. D. will cure you entirely and it will certainly stop that awful itch at once. C. H. Bowes & Co., druggists.

Plasterers and Contractors

We have a large stock of Arden Hard-wall Plaster; get our prices

Howell & Selfe

1219 Langley Street. Tel. 1730.

THOSE WHO BUILD

Generally demand the using of best materials.

Inferior materials are dear at any price.

We handle none but the best:

Lime, Bricks, Plaster, Mantels, Grates, and Tiles, etc.

Raymond & Son

613 Pandora Street
Phone 272 Res., 376

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the result of research and experiment, and all nature, so far as is concerned by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Yelpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the famed philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the falling energies of the confirmed rheumatism, the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION
which certainly, taken with, if not take place, of many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine, never introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, KIMBERLEY.

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"SALADA" is the same wherever or whenever you buy it—always of unvarying good quality.



Its native purity and garden freshness is perfectly preserved in sealed "SALADA" Packets.

Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT OUR DISPLAY WALL OF

Los Angeles Pressed Brick

We can supply your wants in

HARD WALL PLASTER, LIME, REGAL AND AMAZON ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER, TAR PAPER, CEMENT.

GILLIS SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Foot of Yates St. Phone 2207

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Here Presented

For a few persons to join a syndicate now forming for the purpose of buying 4,000 acres of B. C. fruit land. \$50.00 cash is all that is required. Prospectus and full particulars from the

Kootenay Fruit Land Syndicate

325 HOMER ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Railway Terminal Townsite of

Port Alberni

Will Be
Placed on the Market
in May

THE ALBERNI LAND CO. LD. - - - PORT ALBERNI, B. C.

Bargains

In Business Property, Lots and Houses

FOUL BAY—Two of the best Waterfront Lots on the Sandy Beach, with frontage on Hollywood Crescent. These lots have an average depth of 150 feet and 59 feet frontage. For the two lots we can take \$3,500

JOHNSON STREET—Brick 2-story Building, corner, large Store, and rooms above, at present rented to a monthly tenant. Owner desires to sell at once, and has authorized us to take \$18,000 and give terms. One of the best investments in the city.

NEW BUNGALOW, just outside city limits, on Foul Bay Road. Five rooms, cement foundation and large basement; all modern, and never been occupied; large lot, newly fenced, and lawn. A great snap, and on easy terms \$2,250, \$500 cash, and balance \$25.00 per month.

We have great Bargains in ESQUIMALT ACREAGE, some choice waterfront lots and acreage in Alberni. If you are interested, call and see the plans and get prices.

Herbert Cuthbert & Company

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

636 Port Street
Next to Copas and Youngs'

Mining Department.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, MINE
MEMBER CANADIAN MINING
INSTITUTE, GREENWELL
GOLD MEDALIST NORTH-AMERICAN
LAND INSTITUTE MINING
ENGINEERS 1904

The Draeger Corps.
Appropos of the recent widespread discussion on rescue work and the use of special safety appliances to enable workmen to get near the seat of underground fires the following interesting account of the use of a Draeger Corps in a Nova Scotia mine will be of special interest to our readers. The details were furnished by the special correspondent of the Canadian Mining Journal:

"For some little time the Acadia company has had trouble with a fire in the workings of the Albion mine, which is supposed, to have its origin in an abandoned upper seam that has been on fire for some years past. On the 12th

of March the fire showed itself through a stopping at the foot of a "balance." The stopping was reinforced but the fire made its way into the level and showed in the roof coal. Stoppings were commenced to isolate the district affected, and the work of building the stoppings became increasingly difficult through the heat, and the fumes given off from the fire. Effective work upon the fire was out of the question, although two good streams of water were available as it was impossible to get within working range of the fire with the hose. The assistance of the Draeger Corps of the Dominion Coal company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company was asked for about 3 p. m. In response the Dominion Coal company dispatched seven experienced men with three apparatus and refills sufficient for eighteen hours work. The Nova Scotia Steel company sent five men with four

apparatus and refills, in charge of Mr. Robert Robson, a veteran of many mine fires. The combined corps arrived at Stellarton at midnight by special train, which, thanks to the Intercolonial railway officials, made very good time from Sydney. On arrival, the corps were met by Mr. John Johnson, of the Nova Scotia Steel company, Mr. Blackwood, the inspector of mines for Pictou county, and Mr. Coll, the general manager of the Acadia company, and his assistants. The corps divided into two parties and seven men immediately descended into the mine, getting to work about 2 a. m. They were unable to get within close range of the fire and played the hose on the blaze until 7 a. m. when they were relieved by the party of five who had remained on the surface.

By noon of the 16th another stream of water was available with better pressure, and the fire was gradually got under control. At the time of writing—18th March—the work of confining the fire area within permanent dams is proceeding rapidly, and flooding will then be undertaken. While it cannot be said that the situation was beyond control when the Draeger Corps was asked for, it is certain that their presence enabled the fire to be tackled effectively at short range and rendered it possible to

confine the flames within a much smaller area, as otherwise it would have been necessary to undertake much more extensive damming operations.

As only two streams could be used, the whole of the apparatus or the men was not necessary. The men relieved each other at intervals. There was good ventilation in the deep not more than 80 yards away, and the work was not by any means so strenuous as that done with the aid of the same apparatus at Sydney mines in September, 1908. In the case of this fire as in many other mine fires, all that was needed was some means of enabling the fire-fighters to bring a stream of water to bear at a sufficiently short range to be effective.

IRISH ATTITUDE ON HOME RULE

(Continued from Page 18.)

better be quite sure about getting their money back before they give away anything else."

Discontent Among Farmers
A Scotch-Irishman from Belfast said: "For every single farmer whom the possession of his own farm has contented there are ten who are all the more discontented because they did not get his farm. There is not enough land to go round, even with the present population, and as the population increases the state of the country must get worse and worse. As soon as the land is all divided there will be another agitation to have it divided up all over again."

Said a land agent: "The effect of it all has been like magic. I visit properties which I myself sold and scarcely recognize them, so great is the improvement that has been brought about. All the farmers want now is to be left alone. They want no more politics."

Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Land Owners' Convention dealing with pending and future purchase agreements. He states that it is the present intention and expectation of the Government to find \$25,000,000 net cash in the coming year, in addition to the cash which will be required for the bonus and for the purposes of the Laborers' Act.

It must be distinctly understood, the Chief Secretary adds, that the Government's intention is subject to the existence of reasonably favorable financial conditions, and that it is not to be regarded as an undertaking. Assuming, however, that the expectation is realized, there will be \$10,000,000 of cash for making advances in the case of those pending agreements in direct sales in which the vendors take the whole of the advance in money, and similarly there will be \$10,000,000 cash for those in which the advances are taken partly in money and partly in stock.

If there should not be sufficient demand in these latter cases to absorb the whole of the \$10,000,000 cash the balance will go to swell the amount for the all-cash cases to be dealt with in the financial year. In other words, the intention is that at least \$20,000,000 cash shall be devoted during the year to the making of advances in pending direct sales.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	\$ 1.90
Lake of the Woods, a bag	1.90
Royal Standard, a bag	2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	2.00
Robin Hood, per sack	2.00
Calgary, a bag	1.75
Snowflake, a bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Stars, per sack	2.00
Mott's Best, per bag	1.85
Feeds.	
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.90
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	20.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.30
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.27 1/2
Cheese.	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cheese, local, each	.10
Butter.	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25 @ .30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08 @ .25
Mutton, per lb.	.12 @ .25
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 @ .20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18 @ .20
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.25 @ .30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12 1/2 @ .15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20 @ .25
Hams, per lb.	.15 @ .25
Vegetables.	
Onions, 4 lbs for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.	.25
Beets, per lb.	.12 1/2 @ .15
Carrots, per lb.	.02
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.05
Cucumbers	.25 @ .35
Potatoes, per sack	1.50
Cauliflower, each	.20 @ .25
Cabbage, new, lb.	.04
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Fruit.	
Lemons, 4 lbs for	.25
Pigs, cooking, per lb.	.08 @ .10
Local Apples, per box	1.75 @ 2.50
Bananas, per dozen	.45
Pigs, table, per lb.	.25
Raisins, table, per lb.	.25 @ .40
Pineapples, each	.25 @ .40
Quinces, 3 lbs.	.25

OUTSIDE BUYING NOT APPARENT

Engineers of Upward Movement in Stocks Wait to Ascertain Attitude of Public—Money Outlook

NEW YORK, April 16.—The demand for stocks today proved somewhat

irregular, but was much stronger than the strength of special stocks, notably the copper group. There was the usual disinclination to enter on extensive new commitments at the week-end. The tendency of tension to close up existing commitments at that time was under standing, and the market had but few profit-taking sales to absorb.

The beginning of next week is awaited, in fact, to disclose how far the demonstration of strength has served to attract outside interest in the market. The weekly letters sent out by commission houses, the news reviews of the week's events, and the idle interval given for consideration of the situation, often serve to determine a new decision in market operations on the part of the speculative public at large, as distinguished from the more limited circle of professional traders in stocks and the habitué operators with inside information of corporation and financial affairs, who seek to initiate stock market movements and to profit by the later incursions of the wider circle of buyers.

Since the supreme court announced the re-assignment of the anti-trust cases on Monday, the preliminary steps of such a movement have been traceable in the market. Next week is expected to show whether encouragement is offered for pursuing the campaign.

Bank developments today were scanty. An early gold sale for shipment to South America proved somewhat puzzling, on account of the claim that the transaction was for European account, as is usual with shipments from New York to that destination. The diversion of the European demand for grain to Argentina, and the high price ruling on exports of rubber from Brazil, and the movement of coffee from that country, all serve to build up the credit balance on South America account.

Easier money conditions seem promised in the immediate London prospect. In the longer outlook, the whole money prospect is by no means clear.

The copper stocks were affected by reports of large sales of them at the week's low prices, but the reports lacked official authority. The material strengthening of the condition of banks, disclosed by the actual changes, both by gains in cash and reduction of deposit liabilities through the loan contraction, explains the manner in which the money market eased towards the close of the week.

Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, \$901,000. U. S. Bonds were unchanged on call from last week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	High.	Low.	Closing.
Albion-Chalmers	78 1/2	76	78 1/2
Am. Car. Fdy.	67 1/2	65	67 1/2
Am. Col. Oil	67 1/2	65	67 1/2
Amer. Ice	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Amer. Loco.	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Amer. Smelt.	86 1/4	84	86
Amer. Sugar	126 1/2	126	126 1/2
Amer. Tel.	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Amer. Woolen	38 1/4	38	38 1/4
Anconda	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Atlantic Coast	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
B. and O.	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
C. R. T.	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
C. P. R.	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
C. and O.	89	88	88 1/2
C. and G. W.	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
C. and N. W.	155	154 1/2	154 1/2
C. M. and S. P.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Cent. Leather	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
C. F. and I.	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Colo. Southern	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Cons. Gas	144 1/2	144	144 1/2
Corn Products	117	116 1/2	116 1/2
D. and R. G.	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Distillers	31	30 1/2	31
Erie	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Gen. Elec.	152	151	152
Gl. Nor. Ore.	70 1/2	69 1/2	70
Illinois Cent.	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
Int. Met.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int. Paper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Iowa Cent.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mackay	152 1/2	151	152 1/2
Mexican Cent.	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
M. K. and T.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Missouri Pac.	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Nat. Lead	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
N. and W.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Northern Pac.	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Pennsyl. Ry.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Peoples Gas	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pressed Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Reading	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Rep. Steel	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Rock Island	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Sloss Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Southern Pac.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Southern Ry.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Texas Pacific	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Third Ave.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Twin City	111	111	111
Union Pac.	188 1/2	188	188 1/2
U. S. Cast. I. Pipe	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
U. S. Steel	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Utah Copper	49	47 1/2	48 1/2
Virginia Chem.	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Wabash	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
West. Union	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Westinghouse	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
CHICAGO, April 16.—It turned out very bearish day in all the grain markets with wheat leading in the decline, the last half hour and some indication that in addition to local bear pressure there was long wheat coming out from the holders who have up to this time, refused to join in the selling campaign. The market had a fair degree of firmness and some little advance during the morning on encouraging news of frost and snow conditions over the west, and prediction of more freezing temperatures for Kansas and other states tonight. The advance brought fresh selling pressure and as there was no support from the recognized bull leaders, either in May or the new crop months, the market soon began to give way. Experienced people in the trade declared that such weather as prevails over the wheat states at present never was known to injure wheat plant at present growth. Some of the crop experts who have been over Kansas this week report wonderful change in the appearance of the crop since rains and are again talking probable yield of 75-

ANIMATION Fashion-Craft Clothes

for Spring and Summer 1910

are built to give graceful animation to the figure, rounding the sharp edges and shaping the curves to form a perfect whole.

The 3-button sack suit here in evidence gives an idea how comfortably such a suit may be worn—no attitude can destroy its lines nor disarrange its permanent smartness.

Values in all cases stand before price with us; how is it with you?

Prices range from \$15. to \$30.

The Shop of
"Fashion-Craft"

F.A. GOWEN Amalgamated With **T.B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**
1114 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

is the most nourishing thing to begin the day on. It is good morning, noon and night—any time.

It is an absolutely pure cocoa of the finest quality. It is healthful and nutritious for young and old.

Give COWAN'S to your children—drink it yourself.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.





PLUMBER

Don't Argue With Your Better Half

If there is anything the matter with the plumbing in the bath-room, kitchen or water-closet. Get the plumber and get him quick. Our phone is 1854. Shop opposite the Skating Rink.

Hayward & Dods
Sanitary Plumbers

Stocks for Sale

Subject to Prior Sale or Withdrawal

10 United Wireless pfd.	\$19.50
1000 Alberta Coal	.05 1/2
667 Alberta Coal	.05
500 Canadian Northwest Oil	.18
2 1/2 Gt. West Perm.	116.00
2000 B. C. Amal. Coal	.02 1/2
115 B. C. Pulp and Paper pfd.	.80

ALL ACTIVE MINING SHARES DEALT IN.

Direct private wire. Continuous market quotations.

WAGHORN, GUYNN & CO.,
Vancouver.

GET BUSY

and buy in.

Stewart

We have a number of good buys in this townsite. Now is the time to invest. Call and see us for further particulars.

Plummer & Rideout

Commission and Financial Agents

Agents for Western Canada Fire Insurance Co.

512 Bastion Street Victoria
Phone 2392

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. BROKERS.

14-16 Mahon Bldg. 1114 Govt. St.

We offer subject to prior sale or withdrawal:

200 Bitter Creek	\$1.55
3500 Portland Canal	.42
200 Stewart M. and D.	8.10
2000 Royal Collieries	.20 1/2
10 Pac. Whaling pfd.	.71
1000 Bear River Canyon	.30
35 B. C. Perm. A.	137.50

Private Wires
We can furnish you with quotations on local and all other securities.
Phone 362.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS will be received not later than 10 a. m., on Monday, April 25th, for the erection and completion of a frame residence on Belleville street, for J. C. Pendray, Esq.

Plans and specifications may be seen and tenders to be lodged at the office of the undersigned. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER,
Architect.

N. B. MAYSMITH & CO., Ltd.

STOCK BROKERS

Mahon Building Phone 1500

We can give you quotations on any stock. Send for Lists. . .

We offer for sale, subject to confirmation:

1000 Glacier Creek	\$.49
1000 Portland Canal	.43
1000 Portland Wonder	Bid
40 Stewart Mining	8.10
100 Stewart Mining	7.75
800 Bitter Creek	1.10
1000 Bear River Canyon	Bid
1000 Main Reef	Bid
1000 Olga Mines	.15
500 O.K. Fraction	.41
1000 Little Wonder	Bid
20 Stewart Land Co.	25.00
10 Bakeries Limited	8.25
20 Radio Wireless	7.75
10 United Wireless	17.50
500 Royal Collieries	.67
1000 International Coal	.67
500 C.N.W. Oil	.20
100 B.C. Pulp & Paper	.30
5000 B. C. Amalgamated Coal	.02 1/2

We will buy, subject to confirmation:

1000 Glacier Creek	\$.45
1000 Portland Canal	.40
1000 Portland Wonder	Offer
100 Stewart Mining	7.25
1000 Bitter Creek	Offer
1000 Bear River	.26
1000 Main Reef	.40
1000 Olga Mines	Offer
500 O.K. Fraction	.36
1000 Little Wonder	Offer
20 Stewart Land	20.00
3000 Glacier Creek (pooled) Offer	
500 International Coal	Offer
500 C.N.W. Oil	.15

Call, phone or write for quotations on any stock in Portland Canal Mines. We can give you reports on any company operating in this District. Our Market Letters and Market Reviews issued weekly. Let us put you on our lists.

WE HAVE A FEW STEWARTLOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

ELIOT & BROMLEY

Members Spokane Stock Exchange

'Phone 163 1203 Government Street

We offer subject to prior sale:

500 O. K. Fraction	.38 1/2
100 Stewart Mining	37.60
500 or 1000 Portland Canal	.42
500 or 1000 Glacier Creek	.48
100 Vancouver-Portland Mines	31.00
1000 Rush-Portland	.22

LIST YOUR STOCKS WITH US IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE
WE BUY AND SELL ALL ACTIVE STOCKS

BEVAN BROS. & Co., Ltd.

Stockbrokers and Financial Agents.

All Active Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS a Specialty

We have parcels of any part of one thousand shares in all leading stocks. We can offer a few cheap lots in the

STEWART TOWNSITE

Promptness and Correct Prices Guaranteed

1122 Government Street Phone 2124

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. STOCK & BOND BROKERS

Members Chicago Board of Trade

14-16 Mahon Bldg. 1114 Government Street

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL MARKETS
PRIVATE WIRES TO CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, MONTREAL

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
Pemberton & Sons, Victoria Agents.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

PROPERTY FOR SALE

ONLY A FEW OF THOSE FIVE AND TEN acre farms left in Langford park subdivision. A Taylor will meet terms every morning and show interested persons over the land.

\$2,250—FIVE ROOM BUNGALOW. with bath, cor. Port and Fowl bay road. Lot 5912. All fenced, a knip, terms easy. Apply to W. A. McCallum, corner stand, 1111 Broad street for copy. House open Sunday afternoon.

SNAP—20 ACRES, EASY CLEARED. 4 miles from the station at Shewanigan Lake. Apply 628.

FOR SALE—POSITIVELY FOR THREE YEARS. 14 acres with 120 fruit trees and five roomed house, in Sidney. Apply T. Manson, Sidney.

320 ACRES OF THE FINEST IMPROVED LAND in Alport, splendid overlooking spring water, good building, running stream, through farm. 2 1/2 miles from thriving town. Will exchange for Victoria property. Box 31, Colonsay.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES SHOAL BAY. an acre and a half, good view, land open for market garden, suitable for subdivision. Price till Tuesday noon, \$7,500. Cash, \$1,000. Apply to W. A. McCallum, O. Case, Law Chambers, Bastion street, Tel. 2327.

FOR SALE—FOUR ROOMED COTTAGE with good garden. 1603 Amphion St., off Oak Bay Ave. Price \$1,300.

SNAP IN JAMES DRY—TWO STOREY modern, splendid garden, fruit trees, \$2,500. \$500 cash, \$25 a month. L. W. Rich, 1104 Broad street.

COMOX DISTRICT, VANCOUVER ISLAND. Farms and good land for sale at all prices. See frontage and lots. Apply H. H. Headnell, real estate agent, Comox and Courtenay.

FOR SALE—AT GORDON HEAD, SEC. 50 one acre of the very choicest land and all under cultivation, good mill, windmill and tank, two roomed house, good barn, party on property to show, including, purchasers, from 10 to 4 p.m. Price \$22,500. \$5 cash. Apply Allen & Son, over Northern Crown bank or Watson Clarke, Oaklands.

BEAUTIFUL VANCOUVER REAL ESTATE—WE have for sale, a beautiful, modern, park, beautiful location, easy terms. Write for particulars. Western Brokerage Co., 729 Pender Street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

TO INVESTORS—FIVE ACRES CHOICE land, with 120 fruit trees, 5000 a acre, 518 Colonsay.

PRICE REDUCED—THREE LOTS 50x100 on Fernwood, corner of Hauling, Ono and 12th, 12th and 13th. Will double within two years. \$1,350 this week only. W. C. Goode, B. C. Druggists, 514 Johnson St.

FOR SALE—A GOOD EIGHT ROOMED house with large basement, brick and stone foundation, nearly 1/2 acre ground, full fruit trees, and like. Apply Richmond, second house E. & N. Track, Lampsdown street.

THIS IS EASY—WE HAVE TEN LOTS 50x100 (200 ft. alley) outside city limits, only 100 ft. from Douglas street line. Price \$550. You can purchase one or more of these lots on the following terms. \$15 cash, \$100 per lot, with 12 months interest. For particulars see E. Child & Co., Room 9, 701 1/2 Yates Street, next Merchants bank. Phone 852.

ISLAND PROPERTY OF SEVERAL HUNDRED acres, splendid farm and fine scenery, not far from Victoria. 607 Colonsay.

160 ACRES \$1,250—COTTAGE OUT- houses, orchard, sec. 77 Highland district. 734 Colonsay.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 3 LEVEL LOTS fronting on Pandora, Gladstone and Pembroke; 1 block from Port street; has a total frontage of 700 feet. Price \$4,000. Apply 632 Montreal street. Phone 617.

SMALL FARM—SOUTH SAANICH, 8 1/2 miles from Victoria on main road, 23 acres, pretty six roomed bungalow, recently painted inside and out, spring, lawns, house, barns, stables, five chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, 1,000 strawberries, kitchen, garden, all small fruits, about six acres in excellent shape, and a play area, and grass. 60 chickens, ducks, three incubators, brooders, good family cow and a quantity of farm implements. A genuine going concern. \$2,000 takes immediate possession. Price \$7,000, 10 years to pay the balance. Apply J. K. Colonsay office.

TO RENT—SIX ROOM HOUSE NEARLY new with blinds on all windows, all modern, full basement, large lot. Apply Box M, Colonsay or telephone 14370.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CHOICE LOT, ON reservoir hill, best view in city. Apply Box 541 Colonsay.

TWO COTTAGES AND TWO BUNGALOWS New and up-to-date and terms to suit. Owners, Wm. Dunford & Son, 1405 Broad Street, 2315.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE ACRES—QUAR- ter mile from Koenig's station, on the Mill Bay road—400 acres, will cut up in 5 or 10 acre blocks. Beautiful location; price reasonable. Terms good. Apply E. Koenig's P. O., Shawnigan Lake, or P. O. Box 565, Victoria.

E. A. HARRIS & CO. 615 Fort Street.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE—90 FEET FRONT— acre 400 deep, nearly an acre, east side. Terms \$250.

SHOKE LAKE FRONTAGE—EIGHT acres, two cleared. \$500.

FOR SALE—SHARES IN THE SLEIPER Sectional Poles.

FOR SALE—ESQUIMALT HARBOR waterfront, Lampsdown street, 2-2-3, near site for building. Good soil. \$3,500.

DAVIES & LIST Real Estate and Commission Agents, 615 Yates street, Phone 192.

\$2,000—FOR ACRE LOT ON DEN- nis street. This is a good buy. Easy terms.

\$5,800—1 1/2 ACRES OF CHOICE land, all fenced, planted with fruit trees, strawberries, etc., good supply of water, Shoal lake. Terms.

\$1,400—CORNER LOT MICHIGAN Montreal street, good location. Terms.

\$7,500—EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE partly furnished on Government street, bath room, kitchen, pantry, outbuildings. Terms.

N.B.—BUSINESS CHANCES FOR SALE Come in and see us.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY Real Estate, Insurance and Agency. Phone 2165. Room 21, 618 Yates St.

FULL SIZED LOT ON SUPERIOR ST.— 1.2, 2, 3 years. Only half block from parliament buildings.

BEAUTIFUL LOT ON TORONTO STREET Price \$1,150. Terms.

FOUR ACRES FRUIT RANCH, ONE ACRE bearing, four miles from city. Price \$1,000, good terms.

ROCKLAND PARK—FOUR CHOICE LOTS \$500 each, good terms.

SNAP—ON LINDEN AVE. TWO GOOD lots, \$400 each, good terms.

J. GREENWOOD Real Estate and Timber. 575 Yates Street. Phone 1425.


THREE ACRES—LAND CLOSE IN cultivated, four room cottage, new large barn, chicken houses, 48 foot well, \$2,500. Terms.

JAMES BAY, 120 FOOT CORNER, HIGH and dry, close to city. \$2,500. Terms \$500 cash, balance 12 months. This is the cheapest buy in the city.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE

THE GLOBE REALTY CO. Room 7, Mahon Bldg. 1113 Government St. Tel. 1613.



\$1,600—BUYS A NEW SUMMER RES- ort at Shewanigan lake on the opposite side of the lake to the railway track. House is newly built is completely furnished throughout, diningroom furnished in oak. There are five rooms, the furniture (which is also new) goes with the house. There are five acres of ground, a number of fruit trees, etc. This price also includes a large row boat. Terms.

\$8,500—BUYS AN EIGHT ROOMED fully modern house with every convenience, 180 feet frontage, near the corner of Day and Douglas streets. Outbuildings, large shade trees and altogether one of the prettiest homes in that vicinity. Terms.

\$7,000—BUYS TWO AND A HALF acres at Rose Bay, all cleared and under cultivation, seven roomed house, fully modern, also stables and outbuildings. Terms.

\$600—BUYS A FINE LOT ON COOK street near the Spring ridge car line, size 60x120 and a corner lot.

\$800—BUYS A FULL SIZED LOT ON Queen's Avenue opposite to the city park. Terms.

1,000,000 BRICK FOR SALE Price \$5.50 per thousand. F.O.B. cars, Victoria.

HARDWICK & DEAKIN 1491 Broad St., Phone 2391

YATES STREET, 10x120, NEXT TO property that sold for \$10,000, price for this lot \$1,500, the cheapest lot on the street.

LARGE DOUBLE CORNER—80x90, THE only site for an apartment house. \$2,250 for a few days only.

WE HAVE AN EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE with large reception hall standing on an acre of Victoria's most beautiful water, street frontage 125 feet with very nice sandy beach, 3,000 strawberry plants, 50 full bearing fruit trees, large woodshed, storeroom, workshop and stove, good, also house 50x12, splendid well with force pump, hot and cold water, all modern and in excellent shape. We have this for one week at this price \$8,500 terms.

HERE IS ANOTHER GOOD ONE-1/2 roomed house, pantry, bathroom, linen room, large basement, piped for furnace, splendid view of the water, view can never be built out, we can give you this for \$5,000 and make your own terms.

STORY AND HALF BUNGALOW, WITH six nice rooms, nicely paneled and beamed, and open fireplace in most of the rooms, two more rooms can be made up stairs, large workshop and chicken house, full basement, all modern, street will be paved, lot 120 feet wide, also has a large sidewalk laid, price with one lot \$4,000, \$500 cash. You can have two more lots if you like, facing on two streets.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD. 704 Yates Street. Phone 1258.

SAANICH INLET—40 ACRES OF FINE land, 42 under cultivation; also orchard of 320 fruit trees; excellent house and outbuildings. This property is close to the beautiful Saanich Inlet, the waters of which afford splendid fishing and boating, and is, making this property a most desirable and lovely home, within easy reach of the city. Price \$9,000; terms.

FINE NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE WITH ONE acre of excellent land. A big snap at \$4,000. \$200 cash will handle this. Easy terms for balance.

12 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, ALL fenced; 8 cleared; very good house and outbuildings; nice position. Cheap, \$7,000; terms.

H. P. WINSBY. Room 4, 1203 Government Street.

FOR SALE—718 AND 729 FISGUARD ST. Just off Douglas street. Cheapest in side buy on the market. Lot 60x120, two houses. Note the price, only \$2,900 and easy terms.

A. W. BRIDGMAN Real Estate Agent, 1007 Government St. TO LET

SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE AND 2 LOTS near 518. Water extra.

SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE AND STABLE No. 867 Humboldt street, near Beacon Hill Park. Rent \$25. Water extra.

SIX ROOMED COTTAGE AND SMALL stable. No 632 Dunedin street, Convent street, Douglas street car line. Rent \$20. Water extra.

FURNISHED SIX ROOMED COTTAGE No 1185 Yates Street, Modern, healthy situation. Rent \$45.

SCOTTISH REALTY CO. Room 3, Chalmers Block, Yates street, near bank. Phone 1403.

TO RENT OR SELL ON MARKET ST. nine room house, Rent \$20 per month. Purchase price \$2,000. Easy terms.

LAMPSON STREET 2-2-5 ACRES HIGH and dry. Easy terms.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LANDS IN THE Comoxian district for prices from \$8 per acre up.

160 ACRES NEAR SHOKE ONLY \$2,000 easy terms.

50 ACRES COLWOOD, SUITABLE FOR subdivision \$50 per acre.

C. H. RICHARDSON 615 Fort Street, Room One, Upstairs.

DOUGLAS STREET, FACING PARK 2 1/2 acre house, 14 rooms, \$12,000, terms.

NAGARA ST. ANDREW ST. COR. COV- tage, five rooms, two attics, on car line. Room on this lot for another house. Price \$4,500. Terms.

ONE LOT—BELLEVILLE STREET FAC- ing parliament buildings and C.P.R. wharf, one minute from steamers. Ideal site for a hotel. Terms.

HERBERT S. LOTT Phone L-1224. Board of Trade Bldg.

\$6,000—EIGHT ROOMED MODERN house in first class locality.

\$3,000—SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE ON Oak Bay avenue, with stable.

\$2,200—NINE ROOMED HOUSE ON Pembroke street, modern with basement and garage.

\$1,860—NEW FIVE ROOMED COT- tage on Denman street, Bays terms.

D. MONTOSH REAL ESTATE Phone 1745.

FEW CHOICE ALBERNI LOTS FOR sale at very low prices.

SPLENDID SECTION OF LAND ON Graham Island at a bargain.

A FINE LOT ON ALBANY STREET WILL subdivide into four, 75 ft. lots. Price \$1,300.

A LOT ON HAUTAIN STREET FOR \$500.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—(Cont.)

LEE & FRASER Real Estate and Insurance Agents. 613 Trousseau Avenue.

\$650—WILL PURCHASE A SPLENDID corner lot on Burnside Road on easy terms.

\$900—FOR LOTS ON DUNEDIN AND Garbally road.

\$2,750—FOR A NICE COTTAGE AND large lot on North Park street, terms.

\$1,750—CHAUCER STREET, TWO story house, seven rooms, basement, piped for furnace all modern conveniences, lot 60x126.

\$1,000—SIX ROOMED HOUSE ON ON- tario street, James Bay, all modern conveniences, large lot, terms to arrange.

HEWLINGS & CO. 1109 Broad Street. Phone 1734.

GOOD BUILDING LOTS AT MODERATE prices.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—LYALL STREET Fraser street, Lampsdown street.

HILLSIDE DISTRICT—TOPAZ AVENUE, Quadra street, Prior street, Blackwood street, Edmonstone road and Avenue avenue.

ALSO ALBERNI LOTS AND HOUSES and lots.

R. D. MacLACHLAN Board of Trade Bldg. Opp. Court House. Phone 2195.

\$6,500—GORDON ROAD, 7-ROOM BUN- galow, new; everything modern; large basement; 1/2 acre ground. \$1,000 cash, balance arranged.

\$500 CASH, BALANCE \$25 PER MONTH 1/2 acre, 6-room bungalow, modern heating system; all conveniences; first class street; half mile from city hall. Price \$2,500.

\$1,700—SMALL COTTAGE, CENTRAL district, 4-room house, 1/2 acre. Will net ten per cent. \$500 cash, balance as you wish.

\$2,800—VICTORIA WEST, 3 EXTRA large lots, 4-room cottage, \$1,000 cash, balance 4 or 5 years, or \$25 per month.

HINKSON SIDDALL & SON P. P. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building. Tel. 889.

TWO FINE LOTS—50x100 EACH FINE view of city and straits. Price \$500 each or the two \$1,000. Terms to suit.

LOT 47x128 HAUGHTON STREET, PRICE \$625. Terms.

LOT 50x141 OVERLOOKING THE CITY, one minute from car and ready to put house on. Price \$1,000. Terms to suit.

SAANICH ARM WATER FRONT, NEAR Mill bay.

THE CITY BROKERAGE 1218 Douglas St. (opposite Merchants Bank)

LOT 70x210 ON CRAIGFLOWER ROAD, no rock, beautiful view of the Gorge this can be had now for \$1,000.

THREE LOTS NEAR HILLSIDE AVE., \$400 each. These lots will be selling for double this price when the car system is extended.

C. ARTHUR REA Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc. Phone 1521. Law Chambers East St.

BEAUTIFUL HOME, ESQUIMALT DIS- trict, 11-roomed house, large hall and staircase; house only 4 years old, well built, under supervision of architect; 1 acre of land; everything modern, up-to-date and well kept. For price apply to C. Arthur Rea, Law Chambers.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. Co.

Tenders for Clearing Right-of-Way

TENDERS will be received up to April 30th, 1910, addressed to R. A. Bainbridge, Divisional Engineer, Victoria, for clearing of the right-of-way, Comox Extension, Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, between Union Bay and Oyster River.

Specifications and particulars of the location can be secured at the office of the Divisional Engineer, E. & N. Ry., Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. E. BEASLEY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of William E. Wilson, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Edwin Wilson, who died on the 2nd day of April, 1910, in Victoria, B. C., are requested to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitors for the above estate, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature and securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 16th day of May, 1910, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1910.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, No. 1114 Langley St., Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BEDDING OUT

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, will sell by public auction, without reserve, the

Contents of a Green-house

At their mart on

TUESDAY, April 19th, at 2.30 O'clock

sharp, including about 1,000 carnations, 500 geraniums, a quantity of lobelia, 1,000 pansies, ferns, cacti, fuschias and other plants too numerous to mention.

On view, Monday, April 18.

Stewart Williams The Auctioneer

Advertise in THE COLONIST

MAYNARD & SON AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by T. N. Cuthbert, Esq., we will sell at the residence

1813 CHESTNUT AVENUE

on

TUESDAY, 19th

2 p.m.

All his

VALUABLE AND ALMOST NEW

Furniture and Effects

Including:

PARLOR—Very good couch, handsome oak rocker, with leather seat and back; very fine oak Morris chair, up in leather; Victor Gramophone and 30 records; 2 good rattan arm chairs, 2 mahogany high back chairs, bam. shovels and tables, mah. centre table, splendid all brass fender and fire irons, gas asbestos heater, very fine oval mirror, paintings and pictures, very good carpet square, rugs, blinds, etc.

HALL—Very fine oak hall stand, stair and hall linoleum, gas heater, rugs, etc.

DINING ROOM—Very good sideboard, 5 dining room chairs, extension table, pictures, child's high chair, brass and iron fender, blinds, carpet sweeper, very good piece of linoleum, etc.

BEDROOMS—Elegant all brass bedstead, spiral spring and top mattress, handsome mahogany dresser and stand, very fine chiffonier, toilet sets, very handsome brass and iron child's cot, white enamel iron bedstead, spring and mattress, dresser and stand 2 pair very good blankets, comforts, gas heater, carpet squares, blinds, spring camp cot, mattress, etc.

KITCHEN—Gas range, kitchen tables and chairs, linoleum, utensils, pair of cowboy chaps, curtain stretcher, jam jars, step ladder, door and window screens, folding go-cart, garden hose, lawn mower, etc. On view Monday afternoon and morning of sale. Take Willows car to Chestnut avenue.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

IMPORTANT SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Co., of Constantinople, we will sell at our Salesroom, 1314 Broad street, on

FRIDAY, 2 p. m.

Small Choice Selection of Oriental Rugs

Comprising: Moais, Shurvars, Decans, Carajahs, Kouias, Malabars, Calcuttas, Mirzapores, etc. These rugs have been sent to us specially to try the Western market, and if successful, sales will be held at frequent intervals.

N. B.—A feature of this sale will be "That the true value of these rugs will be marked in plain figures." On view Thursday and Friday.

Also, at same time, a very select lot of Oak Furniture and Effects, Cut Glass and Plated Ware

and about 3 dozen Black Orpington Chickens.

Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, we will sell by public Auction at

"Norwood"

the town side of the public school, OAK BAY AVENUE,

on

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st

at 2 o'clock.

The whole of the well kept

Household Furniture

contained therein, comprising: Walnut oc. tables, rockers, oak tables, what-nots, cushions, ornaments, easy corner, shelving, pictures, hall chairs, oak hall stand, fine proof engraving of the town of Lincoln, Eng., extension table, 10 dining chairs, wicker settee, heaters, 2 handsome dinner sets, hand-painted desert service, biscuit box, glassware, sundry crockery, cutlery, mahogany butler's tray, bureau and washstands, toiletware, 2 good bed lounges, a quantity of chairs, chest of drawers, oc. tables, commode, elm bedroom suite, bedsteads, mattresses, "Ostermoor" mattress, half mattress, paper racks, some fine old walnut furniture, small cook stove, walnut wardrobe, stretcher, a quantity of good blankets, pillows, carpets, rugs, good swing, grindstone and other goods too numerous to mention.

On view Wednesday, April 20.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

G anite and Marble Works Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Splendid chance PRIVATE SALE

Ice Cream Parlor AND SELECT TEA-ROOMS. BOX 936, COLONIST

CITY OF VICTORIA

A complete list of Local Improvement works, authorized by Bylaw, from time to time, will be found in the Bulletin Board at the main entrance to the City Hall.

To Electrical Contractors

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday, the 25th day of April, for the installation of a complete system of Cluster Street Lights. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent. City Hall, April 4, 1910.

For Sale 500 Drums

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday, the 18th April, 1910, for the purchase of 500 Cressato Drums, which can be inspected at the Cressato plant, Telegraph street. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent. City Hall, April 13th, 1910.

CIVIC NOTICE

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable:

1.—To expropriate certain property for the purpose of widening Fort street 8 feet on each side, between Douglas street and Cook street, take up the present sidewalks on both sides of said street and relay same according to new street line, pave said street when widened, from the west side of Douglas street to the west side of Cook street, with wooden blocks efficiently treated with creosote and laid on a concrete foundation, construct surface drains, move poles and put in sewer laterals where necessary.

2.—To construct boulevards (include maintenance) with curbs and gutters on both sides of Harbinger avenue, between Richardson street and Fairfield road.

3.—To construct a boulevard (including maintenance) curb and gutter on the north side of Pembroke street between Cook street and Chambers street. And that each and all of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General Bylaw" and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the council in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of said bylaw, upon each and every of said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amount estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said works, and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor as aforesaid having been adopted by the council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against any proposed work of local improvement above mentioned, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and assented to by the City Engineer and City Assessor at least one-half of the value of the said land or real property, is presented to the council within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the council will proceed with the proposed improvement upon such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the council may by bylaw in that behalf regulate and determine.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., April 6th, 1910.

\$100 Reward False Fire Alarms

The above reward will be paid to anyone whose evidence secures a conviction for the giving of a false fire alarm in any prosecution which, in the discretion of the Fire Wardens, is undertaken for wilful infraction of the bylaw. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. Victoria, B. C., March 31st, 1910.

NOTICE

Rock Bay Bridge is closed to all traffic during repairs.

By order

ANGUS SMITH, City Engineer.

REFRIGERATION

Ice Machines and Refrigerated Plants for Meat Markets, Creameries and Fish Freezing Plants.

MODERN REFRIGERATING CO. 619 Hastings St. W. Vancouver, B. C.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING AND LAND

The School Trustees of North Cowichan are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the present school buildings and site at Chemainus Landing, up to April 12th, 1910. Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender" to be addressed to the undersigned

J. W. DICKINSON, Secretary School Board, Duncan, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS are invited by April 15th for clearing site and excavating lot seven, Langley street, Victoria, for Messrs. Sweeney & McConnel, Builders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of H. S. GRIFFITH, Architect, 1006 Government St., Victoria.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Hicks, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the above-named Robert Hicks, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased, are required to send particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, on or before the 18th day of April, 1910, and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay their indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

P. O. DICKINSON, B. C. EMIL PFERNER.

The executors of all and singular the personal estate and effects of the above-named deceased.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1910.



MORTIMER'S STONE AND MARBLE WORKS

719 Broughton and 720 Courtenay Sts., Victoria, B. C. Phone L-959.

Lather and Carvers, Work a Specialty. Strict Attention to Outside Orders.

FUEL WOOD AND COAL

R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET Phone 97

William W. Duncan Commission and Distributing Agent. FREE and BONDED WAREHOUSES

535 Yates Street—Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sittings of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria for a transfer from me to Frank Field Jewell, of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail at Steel's Saloon, situate at Bastion street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated the 23rd day of March, 1910.

JESSE JULIAN JACKSON.

Tenders for Park Seats

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday the 18th day of April 1910 for the making and supplying 75 seats for park purposes. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Purchasing agent's office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent. City Hall, April 12, 1910.

Applications

For the position of Medical Health Officer for the City of Victoria will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 25th of April instant, at 3 p.m.

The successful applicant will be expected to assume office on the 1st day of June next, and devote his whole time to the duties connected with the position.

Salary at the rate of \$200 per month.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. Victoria, B. C., Clerk's Office, April 12th, 1910.

Tenders for Cutting Grass on Boulevards

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday, the 18th inst., for cutting grass on about 15 miles of boulevards, as per specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Purchasing Agent. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent. City Hall, April 13th, 1910.

APPLICATIONS

For the position of matron of the Isolation hospital will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

Salary at the rate of \$700 per month.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's office, April 14th, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

City of Cumberland, Sewerage.

SEALED TENDERS indorsed "Tender for Sewerage," will be received up to 4 p. m. on the 4th day of May, 1910, by the undersigned for the construction of certain sewerage works for the Corporation of the City of Cumberland, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on or after the 6th day of April next ensuing at the office of the City Clerk, Cumberland.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque (or certificate of deposit) on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Corporation of the City of Cumberland, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines or neglects to execute the contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

A guarantee bond in the sum of five thousand dollars will be required as security for the faithful performance and completion of the work.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied which may be obtained at the office of the City Clerk, Cumberland.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. MCKINNON, City Clerk. April 5th, 1910, Cumberland, B. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Davidson, late of Victoria, British Columbia, Deceased;

Mary Ann Davidson, late of the Same Place, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against Alexander Davidson, who died on the 19th day of June, 1908, or Mary Ann Davidson, who died on the 23rd day of March, 1909, at Victoria, aforesaid, are required to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned solicitors for the above estates, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature and securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 23rd day of April, 1910, the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the said amounts or any part thereof to any persons of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

Died at Victoria, B. C., the 23rd day of March, 1910.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for the Estates of Alexander Davidson and Mary Ann Davidson, Deceased.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a transfer from me to Wilfrid Miller of Goldstream, Esquimalt District, B. C., of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as "Goldstream Hotel," Esquimalt District, British Columbia.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1910.

NANCY IRVING.

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

COURT OF REVISION

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 14th May, 1910, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court.

J. S. FLOYD, C. M. C.

Ring up Carpet Dept. and Let Us Send a Man to Estimate on Your Spring Cleaning by the Vacuum System.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Make Window Shades, Poles, etc. to Order. Ring up Carpet Dept., and a Man Will Be Sent at Once.

Monday Will Be a Day for the Little Fellow's Benefit

Ladies' Afternoon Aprons, Reg. 75c, Monday 25c

A dainty Apron always comes in handy, and Monday you will be able to purchase one at an extra special price. These are made of fancy muslins, dimities and lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. A few of these are slightly soiled through being handled. Regular price 75c. Monday your choice25c

Children's Dresses, Ages from Three Years to Ten Years

Our showing of Childs' Dresses is indeed worthy of the time spent in looking them over. The many excellent values will appeal to you the moment you set eyes upon them.

Child's Dress, in Buster style, made of fine white duck. Front is trimmed with embroidery, also very large collar ..\$2.50

Another very dainty style is shown in a very fine lawn made in princess style with panel front, sash of pink silk ribbon, sleeves finished with ribbon and lace. Price\$6.75

A very dainty Dress is shown at \$2.25, made with sash of very pretty embroidery with panels down front, sleeves edged with lace.

At \$1.50 we have a Child's Dress made of very fine lawn in Liberty style. Front is paneled with four rows of fine lace. This is exceptional value.

A New Shipment of Misses' Wash Suits and Dresses

A splendid variety of beautiful Suits and Dresses have just been unpacked, in which will be found many new ideas that are attractive as well as excellent values. Misses' Suit, made of blue linen rep, piped with tan colored material, buttons, covered with self, collar and cuffs semi-fitting style, also in brown. Price is\$4.50

Misses' Suit, made of very heavy blue and white stripe material. Skirt is made with panel front, new pleated effect. Coat is semi-fitting style, has collar and pockets of tan linen. Price is\$4.50

Also in plain style in shades of blue, tan and pink, at ..\$3.75

Misses' Dress, made of very good quality cotton rep, in blue and tan. Sleeves are made in new style with two rows of cluney lace at cuff. Front has shaped yoke and two panels of cluney lace. Price\$6.75

Misses' Dress, made of very fine striped material in blue and pink. Front is trimmed with pearl buttons. This is exceptional value at\$3.50

Monday Will Be a Day for the Little Fellow's Benefit

Every mother can economise by purchasing clothing for the little man. Our stock is the very best and largest in the West. We make it a point to keep only clothes that are reliable in every respect. Look over these items, the prices speak for themselves.

Boys' Two-Piece Norfolk Suits at \$3.50

Just think what a small price this is to pay for a boy's suit. These are the acme of style, fit and finish. They are made of very fine quality tweeds, in greys, browns and greens. Priced to go quick Monday at\$3.50

Children's Wash Suits, \$1 to \$2.50

Splendid values indeed are to be had in Children's Wash Suits. These are made of fancy ducks, drills and chambrays, and include only the very latest styles of the season, including the new Russian effect, Buster and blouse styles, ages from 2½ to 9 years.



Boys' Fancy Hats, 75c

In head dress for the little fellow we have an exceptionally fine assortment, but we emphasize the values which are to be had at 75c. These are in the new Telescope and Crush styles for spring and Summer. Specially priced at75c

Boys' Caps, in fancy tweeds and worsteds, in golf and motor styles25c

Boys' Blouses, in fancy prints, drills and galateas, with sailor collars and cuffs, \$1.50 to 50c

Boys' Blue Denim Overalls. Regular 50c. Monday35c

Boys' Rompers. Regular 50c. Monday25c

Screens Specially Priced for Monday at \$2.45

Four Fold Panel Japanese Screens go on sale Monday at an unusually low price. These are made of strong cloth, painted in colors, in floral designs. They are very light and durable. Monday\$2.45

Special Bargains for Monday in Wall Papers

We carry the largest and most varied stock of Printed Wall Papers, Burlaps and Japanese Leather Papers in the province. This varied collection comprises the productions of only the best makers, containing designs suitable for all rooms. The papers are in perfect condition, and the prices they are marked at should appeal to all our patrons, for it is an opportunity not always met with. We cannot show in our windows all the bargains, but we will endeavor to display a few of the most tasteful designs we have in stock. One is able to purchase a single roll of paper from 2½c to 35c, and these prices are exactly half the usual price. Many bargains in clearance lots of high class Wall Papers, 4c, 5c, 6c to 12c rolls to be disposed of regardless of cost.

Special Monday, per single roll, 35c to2½c

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS

Burlaps, in red, greens, blues—

Plain15c

Prepared30c

Ladies' Dancing Slippers

Our stock of Dress Slippers was never larger than now.

Pumps in blue, pink and white, satin and poplin. Choice styles, at\$2.50

Strap Slippers in pink, blue, white, canary and grey satin, at\$3.50

Black Slippers, in patent leather, glazed kid, beaded or plain, and suede. Many styles, at\$3.50

Patent Leather Pumps, with ankle straps, high Cuban heel\$5.00



Women's Stylish Shoes at \$2.50



On Monday we offer a wonderful line of Women's Shoes at the modest price of \$2.50.

These Shoes were bought by us in big quantities, direct from the makers, thereby saving big discounts, which enables us to mark them at such low prices.

They are all new, up-to-date Spring goods, the latest styles and newest patterns, and all backed with our guarantee.

Fair Wear or a Free Pair

Patent Leather Boots, Blucher style, high or low heel\$2.50
Tan Kid Boot, Blucher style, high Cuban heel\$2.50
Glazed Kid Boot, Blucher style, patent tip, high or low heel\$2.50
Patent Leather Blucher Oxford Ties\$2.50
Gun Metal Calfskin Blucher Oxfords\$2.50
Glazed Kid Blucher Oxfords, patent tips, high or low heel\$2.50
Tan Kid Blucher Oxfords\$2.50

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS

When in the store you would do well to take a look at our showing of new styles in Children's Shoes.

There are many new ideas—all of them good, and reasonably priced.

Rubber Goods

We sell Hot Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Enema Syringes, English Douches, Combination Syringe and Hot Water Bottles, Bath Sprays, Flesh Brushes, Rubber Sponges, Sponge Bags, etc., at prices lower than you usually pay, and furthermore, we exchange at once any of our rubber goods found defective in manufacture if given fair usage and within a reasonable time.

Hot Water Bottles, \$2.25 to 75c

Fountain Syringes, \$1.75, \$1.50 and\$1.25

Enema Syringes, \$1.25, \$1.00. 75c

English Douche Cans, with best fittings, complete, \$1.35, \$1.25 and\$1.00

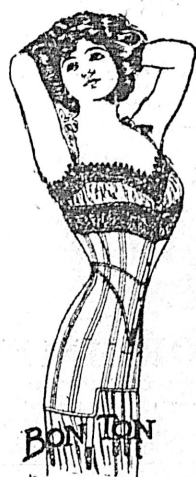
Bath Sprays—Can be fitted to bath tap and used with hot or cold water to make a shower bath. Complete at\$1.25

Rubber Flesh Brushes, 40c, 35c and25c

Rubber Sponges, \$2.50 to 15c

Sponge Bags, in various shades and checks, 50c, 40c, 35c, 25c and15c

Save your money by dealing at our Patent Medicine and Toilet Articles Department.



Bon Ton Corsets appeal to every woman who appreciates elegance and beauty combined with style, fit and perfect comfort. They are the embodiment of the highest art, the deepest science in corsetry.

Bon Ton Corsets

(the Parisian name for beautiful form) are just what their name implies—the secret of the form beautiful—the correct foundation for modish close-fitting gowns. No trouble to find just your model here. Our corsetieres will gladly assist you. 911 is an excellent model for average figures. Has medium bust, very long hips and cut-away front. Long back, flexible at bottom. Non-rustable boning. Six supporters. White batiste. Sizes 19 to 27. Price is\$5.00

Ladies' Gloves--Correct Styles, Qualities Highest, Prices the Lowest

We have never shown a better or more varied assortment of fine gloves than what we are doing at the present time. As to value, you will find that they will eclipse anything you ever saw.

Ladies' Lisle Gloves at 25c

A fine range of colors to select from, such as white, champagne, greys, tans, browns, blues and black. These are made of good quality Lisle thread, finished with two clasps. Per pair25c

Also a splendid line at35c

Ladies' Suede Finish Thread Gloves, two clasps, with raised stitching on back. The colors are fast and stainless dye. White, cream, greys, natural, beavers, tans, browns and black. Per pair35c

Ladies' Superfine Lisle Gloves, fine satin finish, finished with two clasps and heavy stitching on back. White, cream, greys, tans and black. Per pair 50c

Ladies' Extra Fine Milanese Lisle Gloves, with heavy cord stitching on back. These only come in natural chamois color, with self and black stitchings. All sizes. Per pair50c

New Linings Just In, per yard, 15c to 35c

We have just received a large assortment of fine Linings. For some time patrons have found a little difficulty in matching the different materials. You may rest assured that from this stock you can make easy selection and match any material you may have. This shipment include New Lyke Sylke, Percale, Lorette and plain Mercerized Satins. Per yard, 15c to35c

Navy Blue Serge, per yd., 50c to \$1.50

A better quality Serge cannot possibly be bought. Every yard is guaranteed perfectly fast in color, while the prices, in conformity with quality, cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the city. We also have a splendid variety of cream serge in light, medium and heavy weights, suitable for coats. Prices, 50c to\$1.50

New Liberty Silk, 26 in- wide, per yard, 75c

Liberty Silk is the most durable silk made. It will stand plenty washing. It is the correct fabric for summer dresses. In a number of very exquisite patterns, 26 in. wide, and priced at, per yard75c

Newest Novelties in Ready-to-Wear Veils

Every shipment which comes to us has something different—something more attractive. We have just opened a new lot of Face Veils. These are made of fancy lace, in colors of cream, brown, brunette, navy and black. Prices range from \$2.50

Do You Consider Economy When Purchasing a Range?

If so, you should not delay another moment in visiting our Stove Department. We carry Ranges and Stoves for every purpose—Ranges for steamboats or yaws. Ranges for hotels and lunch counters. Ranges for mansion or cottage. In fact, Ranges to suit everybody and at prices to meet every purse.

Do You Cook With Gas?

For the summer months do not overlook our Champion Interchangeable Gas Range. This gained highest awards at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, 1909. Simple to operate. Guaranteed non-explosive. Prices on application.

Svecia Petroleum Stoves

These are the most useful and handiest Oil Stoves made. Burns with an intensely hot blue flame. No smoke. No smell. In two sizes—No. 1. Price\$4.00
No. 2. Price\$3.50
For larger service we carry the New Florence Automatic Coal Oil Range. Price\$14.00

The Colonist

HORTICULTURE IN AND AROUND VICTORIA

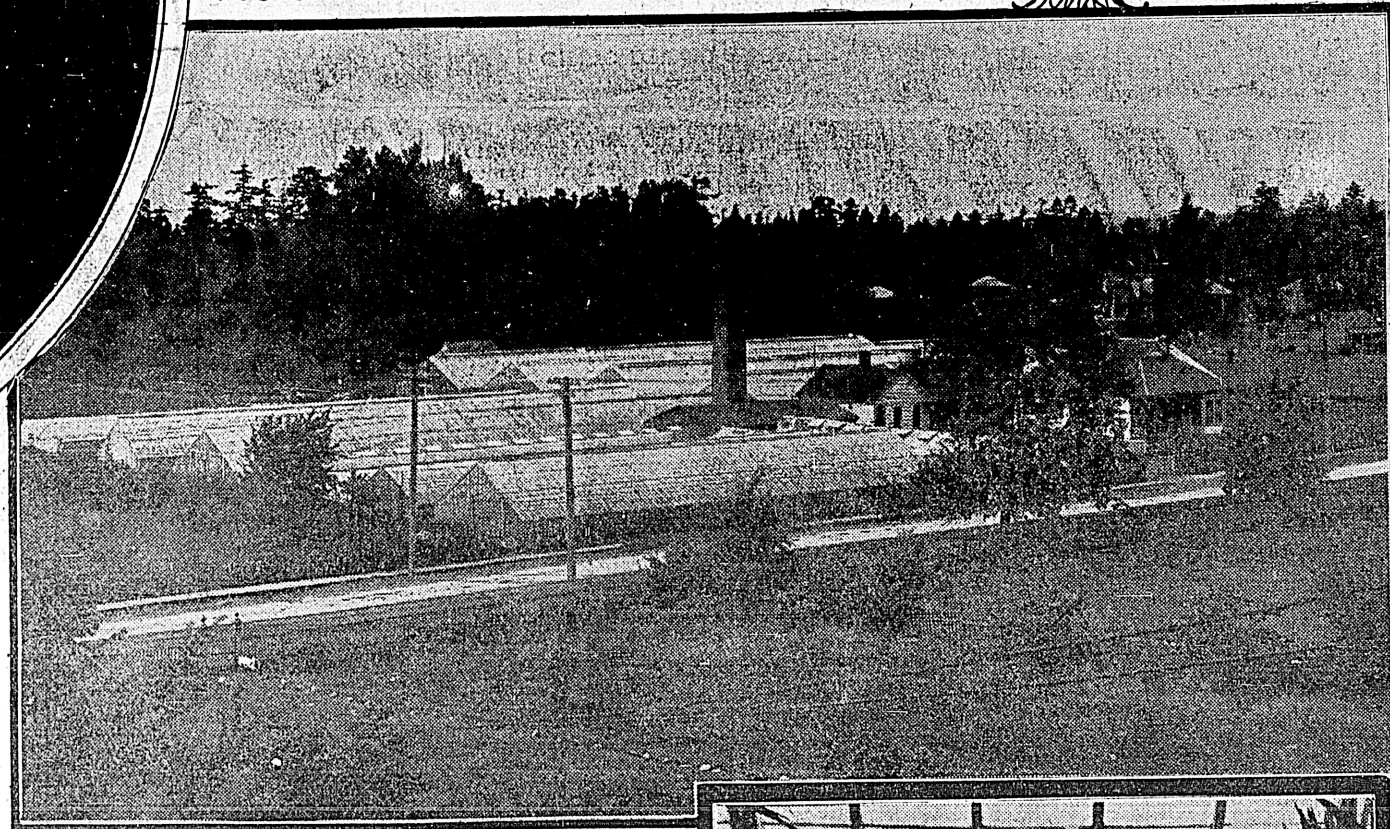
ONE OF THE NATURAL
INDUSTRIES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND



ELEVEN
TOWSLE HERDED
BEAUTIES



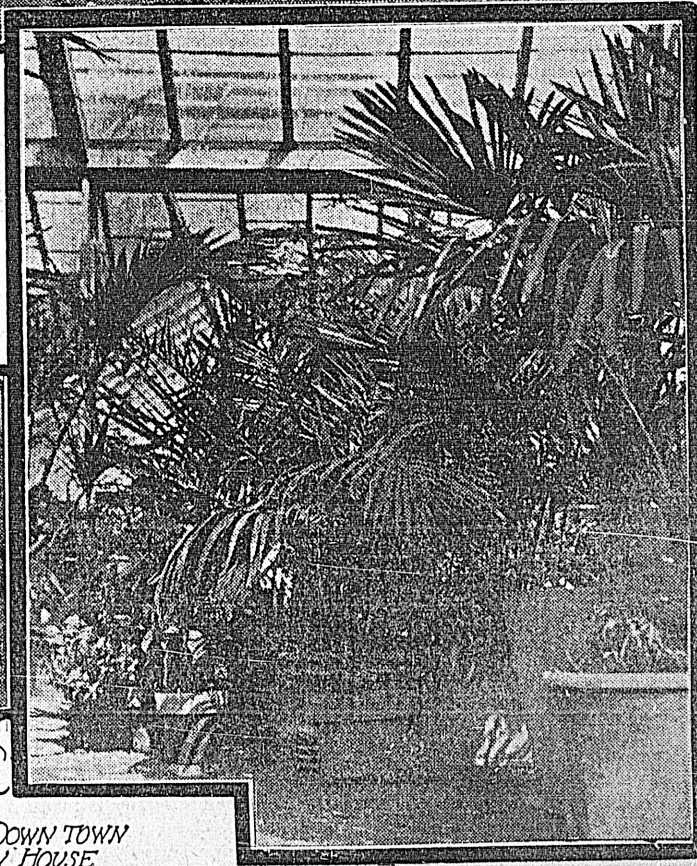
THE BIRTH OF THE LOVELY CHRYSANTHEMUM



GENERAL VIEW
OF THE FAIRVIEW
ESQUIMALT
NURSERIES
MOST
MODERN
ON THE
COAST.



COLD STORAGE BULBS



PALM ROOM IN A DOWN TOWN
GREEN HOUSE

Now if it had been a side of beef or a guaranteed-fresh turkey we would not have wondered so much. But when the florist's man came out from the refrigerator plant wheeling two boxes of lily of the valley for immediate planting we were surprised to say the least.

"You see," said the manager, "we are getting a little short of this flower, so we will force these up to be ready by the time the present stock runs out."

"But," we asked, "you don't mean to say that you keep these flowers on tap and grow them just as you need them?"

"Well," he said with a laugh, "that's one way of putting it. These bulb roots are shipped to us from Germany where they raise them in great quantities. We keep them in cold storage and plant them as we need them because we must have lily of the valley all the year around."

Then he opened one of the boxes and showed us and allowed us to make a photograph of one of the groups of shoots, queer looking yellow shoots just thawing out in the warm spring sunlight. They were all packed closely in green moss, about 25 shoots in a bunch and the manager explained that if they were kept frozen, in a temperature of about 26 degrees, they would keep for about a year. As they were required they were brought out and sowed in sand and forced up into flower.

But this was only one of the new things we learned when we set out to gather some information and pictures about one of the growing industries of Vancouver Island—the growing of flowers and the shipping of them to markets here and in other places. Ten years ago this industry amounted to practically nothing in Victoria. Today it is a mere infant, an undeveloped field, yet it amounts, in Victoria alone, to something like \$150,000 a year. Just now thousands upon thousands of daffodils are being shipped eastward, to Vancouver, to Winnipeg and scores of intermediate points and, despite the duty of 25 per cent, expensive shipments are being constantly made to Seattle.

The possibilities of the industry of growing and shipping plants and flowers is apt to

be underestimated. The growth of this business in Victoria during the last decade has been one of the most remarkable features of the development of Victoria. The demand from outside points now is greater than the supply. The local market has grown, of itself, to proportions hardly suspected by the average man. In Seattle there is a never-ending demand at all times of the year for certain varieties of flowers and in New York City, for instance, the expenditure for flowers at Eastertide alone this year amounted to \$1,250,000. The Easter outlay for flowers throughout the United States was a little more than \$3,000,000, while in Canada it was something less than \$1,000,000.

Ten years ago in Victoria, the Jubilee Greenhouses, now situated on Douglas street, were the last word in plant nurseries here. Today there are several nurseries, one of which is considered the finest and most up-to-date on the Pacific coast, and any one which could make the Jubilee nurseries of ten years ago look like an amateur's first efforts. And yet, as we have said, the business is only in its infancy here.

The peculiar adaptability of this island to the business of growing flowers for the market does not lie, apparently, in the salubrious climate altogether. The climate of course lends itself to the early raising of outside flowers and plants which would be impossible anywhere else in Canada. The item of holly, which amounts to considerable every year on this island is also due to the excellence of this climate. But for the growing of flowers under glass, in which the climate has little or no effect, Victoria has an adaptability that is peculiar.

If it were only for her roses and her holly alone Victoria would be remarkable as a horticultural centre. The varieties of magnificent roses which grow to beautiful maturity here, the skill that is shown both by professionals and amateurs in their culture, the comparative ease with which they are cultivated all must impress the visitor. Of recent years some of the more progressive of the Victoria florists have made a new departure and have taken

up the culture of American Beauties, those splendid roses with the great long stems. The demand for these locally and in outside cities is so great that every marketable rose, that

is every rose whose bud is normal and whose stem is long, is snatched up at remarkable prices. For instance during the Christmas rush last year Victoria grown American Beauties were fought over by Seattle florists who came over here to buy them and paid as high as \$1.00 a bud or \$10 a dozen. And, at these prices, it was impossible to fill the orders so great was the demand.

The raising of daffodils for market has developed probably more than any other branch of the flower-growing industry in Victoria of late years. Thousands on thousands of these beautiful yellow blooms were grown in the vicinity of this city and the returns from their ready sale in Seattle, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg and other cities in the middle country will amount to thousands of dollars. In the week ending March 26, one local florist alone sold 70,000 daffodils and, as illustrative of the increase in the local market, 6,000 of this number were sold in Victoria. The florist referred to has more than 1,000 daffodil plants blooming this year.

The daffodils, for the most part are grown out of doors, the houses being used chiefly to force the bulbs. The bulbs are set out in the fall and owing to the fine climate around Victoria, they are in no danger through the winter. When this feature of the flower industry was first started here not long ago the market was restricted and local growers found it difficult to dispose of their flowers to outside florists. The latter took the position that to accept so many daffodils would knock prices down and they would take only a limited quantity. Later, however, some of the progressive local growers made their own arrangements and placed their flowers for sale at their own risk. This had the effect of making the outside florists draw in their horns and now there is an ever-growing market for daffy-down-dillies, a market, in fact, which taxes the supply.

The immense beds of daffodils now grown around Victoria make it necessary to cut fast and thoroughly when the cutting is on. For instance, one local grower who raised many of the flowers this year cut 20,000 in one day last week. These flowers, when they are cut are carefully prepared for shipment depending upon their objectives. Flowers that are to go only a short distance are wrapped in oiled paper and packed close in paper boxes—a certain number of dozen to the box. Flowers that are to go to Winnipeg, for instance, and which will be at least three days on the road, are packed in a similar manner but with wet paper wrapped about their stems. Packed thus they arrive in Winnipeg in perfect shape and hold up for days afterwards.

Of late years there has been an attempt locally to introduce some rare exotic plants. Certain varieties of orchids—those flowers for which lives have been sacrificed and which now are as carelessly flung about by the wealthy as a bouquet of common dandelions—have been tried here and with a fair modicum of success, where skill and care have been combined. However, up to the present it cannot be said that this branch of the flower industry has attained to proportions that render it important. Victorians have not yet been "educated up to these flowers," to use the expression of a florist who is raising them. The variety chiefly grown here at present in small quantities is the *coelogyne cristata*, and, like its sisters and brothers, it is expensive to raise and even more expensive to buy. Those enthusiasts who are behind the local orchid movement, however, have hopes of developing it to proportions that will render it worth while financially.

Another exotic plant that is being grown in Victoria with some success is the *eucharis* flower. A native of New Granada, this plant requires considerable care and a knowledge of its requirements, but given this it does well, and by at least one floral company it is being raised extensively. The flower on the variety chiefly grown here is of a glistening white. Four crops a year are garnered from these plants mostly during the winter months. There is a growingly keen market for the flowers, especially in Seattle, where ten cents a bloom is readily obtained by retail florists.

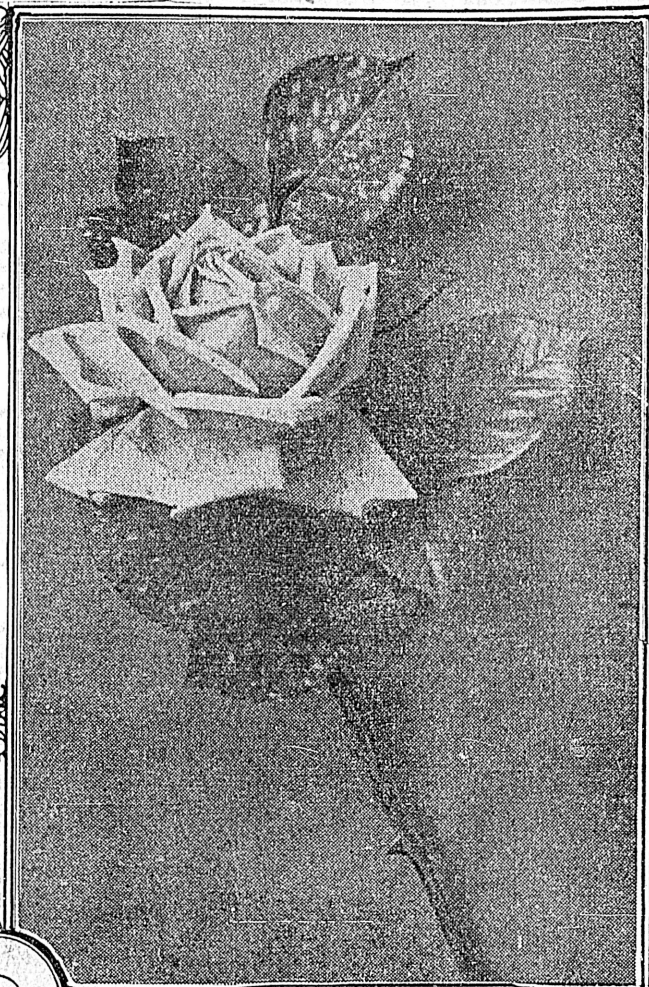
Perhaps the best selling flower of all those grown in Victoria is the simple carnation. A supply of these must be kept up all the year round, as there is a constant demand for them. The largest floral gardens in Victoria make a staple of carnations and raises about 20,000 plants, cutting about 2,000 blooms a day between September and Christmas. During the other months a smaller quantity is used, but the flowers are kept blooming all the year, in common with bride's roses, of which the same company grows about 4,000 plants of different varieties.

In referring to the experimental growing of orchids here, it should have been stated that these delicate flowers are grown only in a certain kind of soil imported, with the flowers, from New Jersey, where they are artificially raised with considerable success. This soil, known as *osmund* fibre, is a mass of fibrous growths, and in this alone will the orchids flourish.

Chrysanthemums, those towse-headed beauties which are always strong favorites, are also grown in large quantities in Victoria. These flowers are put in in May and they bloom from September to January.

This, then, is a brief and inadequate description of the flower-growing industry around Victoria which, in ten years, has developed wonderfully and which now, with better facilities, better flowers and better prices, is on the road to an enormous success. One company whose gardens are here now, and which has probably the most up-to-date facilities on this coast, works fifteen greenhouses of the most modern construction and maintains a power and a heating plant with two 60 horse power boilers to do its work. Others are

Children Gathering Flowers and The Flowers They Gather



enlarging their equipment in an endeavor to keep pace with the growing market, which bids fair to make the growing and shipping of plants and flowers one of the most active industries of Vancouver Island.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND

A group of politicians were discussing the death of Patrick H. McCarren.

"McCarren," said a lawyer, "knew how to handle men. He met straightforward men with straightforward methods and tricky men he bested with wilyer tricks than their own."

"Once he illustrated his policy to me with a story. He was, he said; like the rich Peter Higgins."

"When Peter was young and gay, two of his friends, being hard up, put up a game on him."

"Peter," they said, "you might pay us that \$2 we lent you."

"When did you lend me \$2?" asked Peter, haughtily.

"Why, night before last, when you were drunk," was the reply.

"Oh, yes," said Peter; "I remember now. But, hang it, I paid you back."

"Paid us back? When?"

"Last night, when you were drunk. Don't you remember?"

Lots of Cotton Needed

Cotton enters into the manufacture of more articles of commerce today than any other commodity except steel. Eliminate cotton and the stoppage of spindles and looms would be but a trifle compared to the paralysis that would visit countless other industries.

The railroads of America consume 250,000 bales of cotton annually. Cotton duck is the basis of the airbrake hose, of enamelled ceilings, according to the *Technical World*. The plush chairs are of cotton; the "leather" seats are of cotton.

Automobiles require about 200,000 bales annually for the manufacture of "leather" seats and cushions.

More cotton is used each year to harvest and market the grain crops of the world than would be required to clothe the inhabitants of a large city. Electricity, powerful as it is, cannot get along without cotton. Millions of miles of copper wire annually owe the perfection of their installation to cotton yarn or tape or cotton cloth.

The armies of the world today are clothed in cotton cloth—khaki—or something similar. This country alone requires about 5,000,000 yards of eight ounce khaki cloth annually for its army. The navies and merchant ships of the world use more cotton duck today than was required in the days of sailing vessels. Millions of yards of cotton cloth are used by the tobacco industry for growing tobacco under shade and making bags for smoking tobacco.

Cotton bags have displaced barrels to a great extent in the shipment of sugar, salt and flour.

Cotton is used in the mining and marketing of coal. About 15,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually is made into coal bags.

About 20,000,000 yards of cotton duck is made into overcoats with blanket lining, to take the place of heavy wool and fur garments in the American and Canadian Northwest.

Thousands of bales annually are required to make cotton duck to place around the asbestos sectional covering in which the steam hot pipes of fireproof buildings are enclosed. Cotton blankets have displaced woollen blankets in many important markets of the world.

Cotton cloth has taken the place of wall paper in thousands of modern homes.

Cement companies use about 8,000,000 yards of cotton bagging annually.

The government requires about 4,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually for coin bags.

Millions of yards of duck 46 inches wide are used annually for the purpose of filtering oils.

Cotton duck is the basis of rubber belting and all kinds of hose. Sales to these branches of the trade amount to 50,000,000 yards annually.

Millions of yards of cotton cloth are used in large cloth signs and advertisements.

More cotton is used in "linen" shirts and collars than linen. Mercerized cotton goods to the extent of hundreds of millions of yards sell in competition with silk.

Cotton is used to a greater or less extent in all but the most expensive of woollen fabrics.

These items furnish a few of the reasons why the world needs 3,000,000 bales more cotton than it did five years ago, notwithstanding the fact that new markets have not been extensively developed and the world's population has shown no sudden increase.

A city minister was making his first call at the house of one of his poorer parishioners in the suburbs. It was early spring and for a long time he sat at the window with the parishioner's little daughter. "In looking out of doors you notice how bright is the green of the leaves and grass?" he asked. "Yes, sir," she said. "Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?" he next asked, smiling benevolently. "Cause ma has just washed the window and you can see out better," she said.

Roosevelt Charged by Lion

The lion stopped and lay down behind a bush; jumping off I took a shot at him at two hundred yards, but only wounded him slightly in one paw; and after a moment's sullen hesitation off he went, lashing his tail. We mounted our horses and went after him. Tarlton lost sight of him, but I marked him lying down behind a low grassy ant hill. Again we dismounted at a distance of two hundred yards, Tarlton telling me that now he was sure to charge. In all East Africa there is no man, not even Cuninghame himself, whom I would rather have by me than Tarlton, if in difficulties with a charging lion; on this occasion, however, I am glad to say that his rifle was badly sighted, and shot altogether too low.

Again I knelt and fired; but the mass of hair on the lion made me think he was nearer than he was, and I undershot, inflicting a flesh wound that was neither crippling nor fatal. He was already grunting savagely and tossing his tail erect, with his head held low; and at the shot the great sinewy beast came toward us with the speed of a greyhound. Tarlton then, very properly fired, for lion hunting is no child's play, and it is not good to run risks. Ordinarily it is a very mean thing to experience joy at a friend's miss; but this was not an ordinary case, and I felt keen delight when the bullet from the badly sighted rifle missed, striking the ground many yards short. I was sighting carefully from my knee, and I knew I had the lion all right; for though he galloped at a great pace, he came on steadily—ears laid back, and uttering terrific coughing grunts—and there was now no question of making allowance for distance, nor, as he was out in the open, for the fact that he had not before been distinctly visible. The head of my foresight was exactly on the centre of his chest as I pressed the trigger, and the bullet went as true as if the place had been plotted with dividers. The blow brought him up all standing, and he fell forward on his head. The

soft-nosed Winchester bullet had gone straight through the chest cavity, smashing the lungs and the big blood-vessels of the heart. Painfully he recovered his feet, and tried to come on, his ferocious courage holding out to the last.—From "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt, in the April "Scribner."

HAPPENINGS ODD AND CURIOUS

A Human Parachute

A woman was saved from death in an extraordinary way at Lausanne, Switzerland, one day lately. With the intention of committing suicide she jumped from the parapet of a high bridge, but came to no harm, owing to the fact that her skirts became inflated and supported her like a parachute. The spot from which the woman leaped was 60 feet above the ground, and she would have inevitably been killed had she fallen straight down; but she floated gracefully through the air and alighted so softly that she sustained no injury whatsoever. Directly the woman touched the ground, she began to climb up the steep side of the ravine into which she had so rashly jumped; and she was already walking along the road when a police officer overtook her and took her into custody.

Tragedy of Red Tape

A young farm servant at Cambria, France, after a dispute with his employer, hanged himself from a tree overlooking a railway. A passenger who saw him thus suspended, walked off to report his discovery to the local guard. He came and felt the body, perceived that it was still warm, but would not interfere, as the tree happened to be standing on the ground of a neighboring parish. He therefore, proceeded to inform its special guard. After a lapse of half-an-hour, this worthy appeared, and then ensued a long discussion whether the tree was situated in one parish or another, so away they went to consult the ordnance maps. Hours rolled by, and then they came to the agreement that the tree was located in a third parish. They walked off together to inform that particular guard, who, having visited the spot and confirmed the opinion that the tree was in his special domain, started off to report the suicide to the gendarmes, who finally cut the rope. Need it be added that long before this hour the unhappy young man was dead?

The Irony of Fate

The irony of fate was illustrated in the case of a young man named Schumpf, who was killed at Munich recently, and unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide by shooting, hanging and drowning himself, and by jumping from an express train. He got over the fit of melancholy, found another sweetheart, and took hold on life with renewed vigor. He was accidentally killed the other day by slipping as he was entering a street car.

A Strange Clue

The mystery of a bomb explosion, which recently shattered a tenement house in New York, has been solved in a curious fashion by means of the Bertillon system. The bomb went off prematurely, and the miscreant fled, leaving three of his fingers and a thumb, which the police afterwards picked up from the debris. The finger-print experts have found that the imprints of the thumb are identical with their record No. 13,978, which is that of Leo Barry, a well known Italian "Black Hand," whom the detectives are now hunting.

A remarkable case, wherein the bullet of a would-be assassin was turned by fate into an instrument of healing, occurred recently in France. A newspaper man of Marseilles was walking in the streets of that city when three revolver shots rang out. He felt a bullet strike him, and shouted for assistance. When he was taken to a chemist's shop it was found that the ball, deflected by his clothing, had open a boil which had been giving him intense pain. He expressed himself as pleased that the bullet had saved him from a surgical operation.

THE LARGEST CONCRETE BRIDGE

An immense concrete bridge is nearing completion in the vicinity of Wilwaukee, Wis., that for length of arches and weight is the largest in the world. One other bridge of this material is a few feet longer, but its spans are smaller and the height is less.

This viaduct spans the Menominee Valley, two hundred feet from bluff to bluff, and stretches westward from the city, its curving arches resembling some mammoth fossil serpent just unearthed.

Everything about this great bridge and its construction is on a vast scale; the reinforcement called for steel ribs and rods that weighed, in total, nine hundred tons. Two million feet of lumber were necessary for the molds, and a young pine forest of two thousand piles was required to hold up the arches in the building. These piles were an average of forty feet long and were driven into place with a specially constructed driver, the largest ever built.

Fifty-five thousand barrels of concrete were called for. The highest point on the bridge is one hundred and ninety feet from the valley level, while the average height of the concrete work is one hundred and eight feet. From pier to pier, the eight centre arches are each one hundred and forty-five feet span, while the two end ones are eighty and sixty feet respectively. The finished roadway is forty feet wide, with a walk of ten feet in width on each side. More than a hundred electric lamps will light the viaduct at night, these being clustered on magnificent solid concrete lamp-posts, ten feet above the bridge rail and placed between each arch.

As to the weight this bridge will carry, the designers claim they do not fear a hundred tons.

Literature Music Art

By N. DE B. RAND LUGRIN

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Henry D. Thoreau

This rather remarkable man was born in 1817, in Concord, Mass., and died there forty-five years later. He was of French and English extraction, and inherited the characteristics of both peoples. His father was a manufacturer of lead-pencils, and Henry followed this occupation also for several years during his vacations from college. From the first he showed much originality of thought, and always expressed his opinions with the utmost fearlessness. His gospel was the gospel of nature. He lived almost his whole life out-of-doors, and hated confinement of any kind. When he was about twenty-five years of age, he built himself a hut in the woods and remained there for two years, studying the natural life about him, and ruminating on many things. There is a story that he and his brother John both fell in love with the same girl, who seemed to favor Henry, and that the latter had such a deep affection for his brother that he gave the girl up to him. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why he chose to isolate himself and seek to forget his sorrow in the contemplation of broader, less personal, things. It was while he was living in his hut that he produced his book, "Walden, or Life in the Woods," which is full of charming bits of description and his impressions of the world in general, and much philosophy. Thoreau never went far from home; he seemed to have no ambition whatever beyond proving what a simple thing it is to live well if we will only consent to do without the superfluities. He was willing to undertake any small job if he were out of funds, such as white-washing fences, gardening, or land-surveying. He was greatly interested in the study of the Indians, which was quite natural, considering his temperament. He journeyed once to Canada, but could never be induced to go abroad. "Nature repeats herself everywhere," he was fond of saying. In a criticism a writer thus remarks of him:

It is Thoreau's heroic moral fibre that takes us. It is never relaxed; it is always braced for the heights. He was an unusual mixture of the poet, the naturalist, and the moralist; but the moralist dominated. Yet he was not the moralist as we know him in English literature, without salt or savor, but a moralist escaped to the woods, full of wild tang and aroma. He preaches a kind of goodness that sounds strange to conventional ears—the goodness of the natural, the simple. "A man's goodness," he says, "must not be a partial and transitory act, but a constant superfluity, which costs him nothing and of which he is unconscious." Thoreau's virtue is a kind of stimulating contrariness; there is no compliance in him; he always says and does the unexpected thing, but always leaves us braced for better work and better living. "Simplicity, simplicity, simplicity," he reiterates. "I say, let your affairs be as two or three, and not a hundred thousand; instead of a million, count half a dozen; and keep your accounts on your thumbnail. Thoreau died of consumption.

From "Walden"

Yet I experienced sometimes that the most sweet and tender, the most innocent and encouraging society may be found in any natural object, even for the poor misanthrope and most melancholy man. There can be no very black melancholy to him who lives in the midst of nature and has his senses still. There was never yet such a storm but that it was Æolian music to a healthy and innocent ear. Nothing can rightly compel a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. I have never felt lonesome, or in the least oppressed, by a sense of solitude but once; and that was a few weeks after I came to the woods, when for an hour I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not essential to a serene and healthy life. To be alone was something unpleasant. But I was at the same time conscious of a light insanity in my mood, and seemed to foresee my recovery. In the midst of a gentle rain, while these thoughts prevailed, I was suddenly sensible of such sweet and beneficent society in Nature, in the very pattering of the drops, and in every sound and sight from my house, and infinite and unaccountable friendliness all at once like an atmosphere sustaining me, as made the fancied advantages of human neighborhood insignificant, and I have never thought of them since. Every little pine-needle expanded and swelled with sympathy and befriended me. I was so distinctly made aware of something kindred with me, even in scenes which we are accustomed to call wild and dreary, and also that the nearest in blood to me and humanest, was not a person nor a villager, that I thought no place could ever be so to me again.

With thinking we may be beside ourselves in a sane sense. By a conscious effort of the will, we can stand aloof from actions and their consequences; and all things, good and bad, go by us like a torrent. We are not wholly involved in Nature. I may be either the drift-wood in the stream, or Indra in the sky looking down upon it. I may be affected by a theatrical exhibition; on the other hand, I may not be affected by an actual event which appears to concern me much more. I only know myself as a human entity, on the scene, so to speak, of thoughts and affections, and am sensible of a certain doubleness by which I can

stand as remote from myself as another. However intense my experience, I am conscious of the presence and criticism of a part of me, but spectator, sharing no experience, but taking note of it; and that is no more I, than it is you.

The indescribable innocence and beneficence of Nature—of sun and wind and rain, of summer, winter—such health, such cheer, they afford forever, and such sympathy have they ever with our race, that all Nature would be affected, and the sun's brightness fade, and the winds would sigh humanly, and the clouds rain tears, and the woods shed their leaves and put on mourning in midsummer, if any man should for a just cause grieve. Shall I not

He introduces a tiresome lot of detail which is wholly unnecessary to the action of the story, which to suit the plot and the people should be much quicker. Because of this infinite amount of detail it is next to impossible to give anything like a synopsis of the story which he sub-names "A Romance of Old Pekin." Mr. Weale is evidently thoroughly at home in writing of the Orient, and the book would be instructive if one did not resent this instruction in the shape of a novel. Most of us unhappily do resent this sort of thing and when we meet with it feel instinctively, as though the writer were trying to get the better of us. We can fancy that Mr. Weale could

crowd of young noblemen who have gathered at White's Chocolate House in London, and who have been drinking and gambling heavily. The hero, one Yerrington, makes a wager with Lord Burroughs that if he spends his large fortune within the year his life will be forfeit, but if he has not lost it, the other nobleman must pay him fifty thousand pounds. After making the wager Lord Yerrington proceeds to meet and fall in love with a young girl, also to lose his money rapidly. Realizing that his life will soon be forfeit he hesitates to confess his love, thus bringing confusion upon the girl. However, after a series of misadventures it all turns out happily for the lovers.—Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE LOSING GAME

By Will Payne.

Here is a frankly told story that does not pretend to be anything else than it is, the record of a few years out of the life of a very unscrupulous man and woman, who, starting with little or nothing, set snares to catch others who would catch the public and from winning a little at first gradually spread the network of their business until they are in possession of so much wealth and power that they almost come under the heading of financiers instead of rascals. However, they are never quite secure from the clutches of the law which lends an element of excitement and interesting suspense to the story, a well-told story too, which can do the reader no harm in spite of the confessed dishonesty of the hero and heroine.

We are told in the first chapter that Pound, the hero, has served time that he is a big-nosed ugly young man, who is on the qui vive to get money either by fair or questionable means; as for the heroine, Emma, she thus introduces herself:

"What do you know about bucket shops," Pound has been asking her. They both work in a bucket shop, the man reading the tape and the girl sending out the quotations. They have only recently met, and while Pound is very reticent the girl is delightfully frank.

"I suppose," she replied, "you guessed from my conversation that I was brought up in a convent. But I wasn't. I've lived in this mussy little burg all my life. Born right over here on Desplains Street. About the bucket shop," she continued, "when my florist failed I quit with two hundred and fifty dollars' part mine, part his"—she had previously informed Pound that she had tapped the till—"Like a dutiful child I went over to a ladies' bucket shop, on Sherman Street, with it. I had a hot tip from good old Jim Raymond, but I thought I was going to make a home run. But they had me fanned out before I could grasp the bat. I've had sort of rotten luck—"

"Married, I suppose?" he asked sympathetically.

"Oh, sure," she replied promptly. "I couldn't have missed that any more than a man sneaking home with a jag could miss falling over the piano lamp. Married at twenty—and on and off for the next five years. It's off for keeps now. After five years of my kind of marriage any woman ought to be able to graduate. . . . Father's regular occupations were belonging to the union, supporting the Democratic party, losing his job and nursing a grouch. He was bully at all of them; but the family's long suit was vi-cissitudes. I went to work when I was twelve—a bright little cash girl. After that, when father had a job, I went to school—once for nearly three years at a stretch. Then we come in for a whole collection of vi-cissitudes and I went to work again. My own happy homes had vi-cissitudes where other homes have carpets and food. But my brother-in-law is all right-honest as the day is long and twice as poor. For a man that never had any money, Jim has lost more fool things than anybody living. But he's a good fellow. . . . My younger sister and I have a couple of taggy rooms and do light house-keeping—mighty light. May's had sort of poor luck too. She isn't gritty like me, so it's harder for her. Well, there's no use quarreling with the umpire. If he says you're out you're out all right. It took me quite a while to learn that. Being reasonable was never father's long suit. He went in more for temper. And mother was always scared half out of her wits—just giving in, without any more spine than a mop, to whatever he said or did. It used to make me crazy. I suppose I had my small coconut batted as far as from here to the North Pole before I got it fully settled in my mind that no matter how unreasonable he was, he was stronger than me and could lick me. It was a fine lesson after I got my brains shifted back into their right place."

Eventually this oddly assorted couple marry and carry on a partnership scheme for making money out of other people's mistakes. There are several other women in the story and as many more men. For one of the women Pound gets a divorce from his plucky if unscrupulous wife. That is the beginning of his ill-luck. The story is whimsically and cleverly told.—The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

FRIENDSHIPS

Mrs. Voynich's new novel, "An Interrupted Friendship," published a few weeks ago, might well be called a study in friendship. There are friendships depicted in it of every kind. The most beautiful perhaps is the all-sacrificing love of Rene Martel for his crippled sister, a love which influences him to endanger his life

in the possibility that she may be cured. This is a friendship which is not "interrupted," but which continues to shine from the pages of the book to the very end. The friendship to which the title refers is that which exists between Rene and Felix Rivarez—known as the Gadfly. Passionate it is on both sides, and loyal and true, too, the suspicion of Felix that Rene had betrayed some of his secrets being entirely without foundation.

A third friendship is that appealing affection which the proud old French marquis bestows upon his son Rene. Rene has no suspicion of the real worth of his father's character. He looks upon him as a scholar bound up in his studies and aloof from the sentiment of life. The marquis, however, would have liked nothing better than to have been taken into his son's confidence. With a touch that is masterly, Mrs. Voynich reveals this when the father tells the son that he would have liked to have had him for a brother.

Still other friendship—some of a curious nature—are revealed in the course of the story, notably those existing among the widely differing natures of the fellow-travelers in South America and that between Felix and the lovable, irresponsible doctor.

The Chicago Tribune, in commenting upon "An Interrupted Friendship," especially upon Felix Rivarez, the character which Mrs. Voynich made the hero of her previous book, The Gadfly, says: "To acquaint one's self with an additional chapter of the life of this 'rare spirit who went through the world like a star' is to indulge a curiosity—as intense as if the object of it had been an actual human being instead of the creature of Mrs. Voynich's brain. It is a wonderful quality of great fiction to make imaginary characters live with a vitality and insistence which can be rivalled by only a few—and those the most remarkable of actual human beings. The Gadfly, that creature of flame, resentment and dark heroism, has imposed himself upon the imaginations of the present generation of readers ineradicably."

"HEAVING"

Among the many interesting and curious customs at one time or another observed in connection with Easter, one of the most peculiar is the ancient "heaving" ceremony, delightfully described in The Book of Easter. The narrator of the story writes of his introduction to the custom as follows:

"I was sitting alone last Easter Tuesday at breakfast at The Talbot at Shrewsbury, when I was surprised by the entrance of all the female servants of the house, handing in an arm-chair, lined with white and decorated with ribbons and favors of different colors. I asked them what they wanted. Their answer was they came to "heave" me. It was the custom of the place on that morning, and they hoped I would take a seat in their chair. It was impossible not to comply with a request very modestly made, and to a set of nymphs in their best apparel and several of them under twenty. I wished to see all the ceremony and seated myself accordingly. The group then lifted me from the ground, turned the chair about, and I had felicity of a salute from each. I told them I supposed there was a fee due upon the occasion and was answered in the affirmative; and having satisfied the damsels in this respect, they withdrew to "heave" others. On inquiry I found that on Easter Monday, between nine and twelve, the men "heave" the women in the same manner as on Tuesday between the same hours the women "heave" the men."

A GARDEN FOR EVERYONE

Professor L. H. Bailey, in his new book, A Manual of Gardening, says that "every family may have a garden." Writing on this point he adds:

"If there is not a foot of land there are porches or windows. Wherever there is sunlight, plants may be made to grow; and one plant in a tin can may be a more helpful and inspiring garden to some mind than a whole acre of lawn and flowers may be to another. The satisfaction of a garden does not depend on the area, nor happily on the cost or rarity of the plants. It depends upon the temper of the person. One must first seek to love plants and nature, and then to cultivate the happy peace of mind that is satisfied with little. . . . If the plants grow and thrive he should be happy; and if the plants that thrive chance not to be the ones that he planted, they are plants nevertheless, and nature is satisfied with them."

The boy was busy down cellar fixing his cled when his mother called:

"Reggie!"

"Um-m."

"Reggie!"

"What!"

"Reggie!"

"Well?"

"Reginald!"

"Y-es."

"Reg-i-nald!"

"Yes, ma."

"Why couldn't you answer me properly the first time?"

"What do you want?"

"Nothing now; but the minister is coming to supper, and I was testing your manners."

Reggie gave a short: "I've no use for these fire-drills, anyhow."



Suzanne Adams as Marguerite

have intelligence with the earth? Am I not partly leaves and vegetable mould myself?

There is something servile in seeking after a law which we may obey.

Above all we cannot afford not to live in the present.

I would not have every man nor every part of a man cultivated, any more than I would have every piece of earth cultivated; part will be tillage, but the greater part will be meadow and forest; not only serving an immediate use, but preparing a mould against a distant future, but the annual decay of the vegetation which it supports.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

Jack London's latest book which he calls "Lost Face" is a collection of seven tales of the North, and deal with the primeval passions and instincts of those men. It is in these sort of stories that Mr. London is at his best. He writes from hard-earned knowledge and his descriptions ring true. The first tale in the book is probably the strongest of all and is the one for which the volume is named. The dramatis personae of all the stories are either Russian fur-traders, gold-seekers of the Klondyke or the Indians of the North.—Macmillan and Co., Toronto.

Mr. Putnam Weale's novel "The Human Cobweb," while it is a well written story for the most part as far as description of persons and scenes go, is altogether too long-drawn out to suit the patience of most readers.

produce an excellent book of travels, and that, if he would keep the idea of condensation in his mind he might make a very readable story.—Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

Most of us people who are not too seriously minded when we take up a book which we hope is going to amuse us, turn the pages over with a cursory glance at the contents to see whether we are going to be treated to long paragraphs of description or many pages of dialogue. If the latter we decide to read the book feeling certain of a fair amount of pleasure to be derived without too much exertion of our intellect. This may not be a laudable confession, but is one that holds good of the rank and file of us anyway, unless we are in a very contemplative mood, and want to read about psychological problems or things of that kind. A brief glance at the pages of Sarah Dean's book "A Disciple of Chance," would make a reader at once of the most of us, but before we had gone very far, our anticipation would give place to irritation. Dialogue there is plenty of it, and more than enough, and because the scene is laid in the time of Charles II. every man's speech is interlarded with "sfaiths," "marrys," "Gads lifes," "Egads," "methinks," "Ods bloods," and a dozen more such interjections which it seems to be the prevailing idea the gentlemen of this period could not speak without using. There is little or no wit in the dialogues either, and there are so many pages of conversation that the real plot of the story is almost wholly lost sight of, and we find ourselves turning back to find out what all the trouble is about anyway.

The opening chapter introduces us to a



Am I Flour with the Editor



ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

We have in this series of articles traced the development of the power of Parliament to such a stage as that Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Henry VI., could say: "A king of England cannot of his own pleasure make any alterations in the law of the land, for the nature of his government is not only regal, but political. Had it been only regal, he would have power to make what innovations and alterations he pleased in the laws of the kingdom, impose tallages and other hardships upon the people, whether they would or not, without their consent, which sort of government the civil laws point out when they say what the prince wishes has the force of law." This development of parliamentary government under the Lancastrian kings was due largely to the fact that those sovereigns reigned by parliamentary title. Hence they were desirous of conciliating the Lords and Commons by every means in their power. Another reason was the necessities of the royal exchequer because of the constant and apparently unending demands upon it to meet the calls of the war in France. With the accession of the House of York to the Crown a change began. Edward IV. claimed the royal office by virtue of his descent, and while there was a formal ratification of his title by parliament, he took good care to give that body to understand that he proposed to rule the kingdom himself. He abandoned the practice, which had been in force under his immediate predecessors, and parliament was no longer summoned to meet annually. The war in France having ceased, and the royal treasury being full of moneys derived from the forfeiture of estates of barons and others, who had opposed his cause, there was no need to call upon the taxing power to provide means to carry on the government. Edward, when he once was fairly seated upon the throne, was almost absolute. The reign of his son and successor, Edward V., was too brief for any change to be inaugurated, and Richard III.'s tenure of the Crown was too uncertain to permit him to develop any new policies, even if he had so desired.

Among the sovereigns of England none has been as detested as Richard III. The association of his name with the murder of Edward V. and his younger brother, and the picture drawn of him by Shakespeare, have combined to give him a reputation for all that is hateful in men. But this seems to be an injustice to him. He was born in times when cruelty was common, and his education was during the Wars of the Roses, when the whole kingdom was torn with strife. We cannot judge the product of those days by the rules which we apply to men of today. It is also fair to say that no one knows with certainty what part, if any, Richard had in the murder of his nephews, which may not, in point of fact, not have been more than that of accessory after the fact. Richard had many kindly qualities. His portrait shows a man of a refined and intellectual face, and he unquestionably during his short reign exhibited many kindly qualities. "Never," said one of his contemporaries, "did Nature enclose such a mind in so frail a frame." Small in stature, somewhat deformed in shape and physically weak, he was highly courageous and resolute. On Bosworth Field he at least showed himself to be a man.

During the years of strife, which ended when Henry of Richmond took the gold circlet from the dead body of Richard and, amid the shouts of his soldiers, placed it on his own head, as indicating that he assumed the sovereignty, while Parliament was largely shorn of its powers, the administration of the law went on as usual and the business of the country continued to expand. At a time when hostile armies were marching throughout England, the judges rode their circuits as usual, held their courts and dispensed justice after a sort. The fact that their salaries were always in arrear may not have been, and very probably was not, conducive to fair dealing, and there is more than a suspicion that the judges were at times in the pay of suitors. That this was not deemed so wrongful a thing then as it is today, is shown by the statement of Lord Bacon made years afterwards, when, accused of taking bribes, he answered that he never took money to do an injustice, the inference being that he was not averse to receiving it for a just decision. The administration of the law was hampered more by the influence of the barons than by the corruption of the judges. During the Wars of the Roses the country became divided into hostile camps. We are not to understand this conflict as one of the king against a claimant to the throne only. It had this character, but it also was largely made up of strife between great baronial houses, such, for example, as the Percies and against the Nevilles. The French war had greatly reduced the number of barons. After the battle of Agincourt, there were only fifty-two temporal peers in the kingdom, and the number was not increased until after the accession of Henry VII. Each baron was a centre of a species of state. He maintained a private army, and as in few cases was the wealth of any individual sufficient for the maintenance of a large retinue, the practice of distributing "livery" became common. By this we are to understand that a baron would adopt some special emblem, which would be worn by him immediate retainers, with whom would be associated as many persons as could be induced to unite with them, and to each person the livery was given. Thus there were banded together many groups of people, ready to

take up arms at the command of the baron, and, what was worse, to combine to influence the administration of justice. So great an evil did this become that the Statute of Maintenance was enacted, which remains in force to this day, and by virtue of which it is illegal to combine to promote litigation. Yet during these turbulent and uncertain times certain institutions were being developed. Among them was trial by jury, which took the form that it now has, instead of the old Saxon form, under which the witnesses were the jury. The condition of the kingdom socially was well nigh desperate. In the Paston letters and in the writings of Sir Thomas More we are given glimpses behind the scenes, and we see wholesale robbery carried on, the judges intimidated so that they dare not punish the guilty. We see night raids against the homes of the well-to-do; their houses burned, their cattle driven off, the fair daughters of the owners carried into captivity until they would consent to marriage to some one whose efforts to win them by fair means had failed. We see elections carried by force, and Parliament degenerating into the assembly of small armed bodies, prepared to fight at a signal from their leaders. So serious did the last named state of things become that a law was passed forbidding members of parliament to bring their arms to its meetings, a provision which they evaded by concealing stones and slung-shots about their persons. It is worthy to mention in passing that it was during this period that the qualification of voters for the election of members of the House of Commons was fixed at a figure that remained unaltered until the Reform Bill of 1832.

Among the picturesque figures of these times there was none more striking than that of the Earl of Warwick, who has been described as "The Last of the Barons." He was a man of immense wealth, his estates spread all over the kingdom, being far greater than those of the Crown. His livery was a bear and ragged staff, and it was borne by such a host of retainers that he was easily the most powerful person in the kingdom. It is told of him that in his household in London six oxen would often be roasted for breakfast. He had his own army and, what was even of greater importance in those days, his own park of artillery. It was he who dethroned Henry IV. and gave the crown to Edward IV.; later dethroning him and replacing the crown upon the head of Henry. His family name was Neville. He married a daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and after his father-in-law's death, the title was conferred upon him. He was a brilliant soldier, winning victories on land and sea, and a capable administrator. He was slain at the Battle of Barnet, when in his fifty-first year. While he was not, of course, the last of the barons in point of fact, it may be said with truth that with him perished feudalism in England.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

It has been said that mankind made more progress in the Nineteenth Century than in all the centuries preceding it. This is to state the case much too strongly, because it is not true even of our own part of the human family, and we are not well enough informed concerning the history of the remainder of mankind in all ages to be able to speak definitely about what has been accomplished in other lands and other times. What we call modern civilization dates from the Renaissance, or, say, from about the Fifteenth Century, and there is unquestionably a greater difference between the way we live and the way our forefathers lived in the year 1800 than there was between their manner of life and that of the better class of people a thousand years before. We can hardly compare our habits of life and our conveniences with those enjoyed by the Romans under the Empire, because the difference is so great. But we must not suppose that those who preceded us were laggards in advancement. The difference between them and us was in kind rather than in degree. In their own way they had gone as far along and perhaps farther than we have gone in our way. The distinction between our progress and theirs seems to consist chiefly in the fact that we have solved more of the secrets of nature and have learned to turn them to our advantage. We shall consider in a short series of articles some of the changes that have marked the past hundred years, but before doing so some of the things peculiar to the past may be mentioned.

Until about 174 B. C. the Romans had very little idea of cookery; in fact one may say practically none at all. Their food consisted almost exclusively of a kind of porridge and raw vegetables. It was only after the Asiatic wars had given them some idea of the delicacies of the table that they paid the least attention to their food, except to see that they had sufficient to support life. But the change was revolutionary. From being simple livers they became the most extravagant people of whom we have any record. The menu of a banquet given in the time of Caesar contains twenty items, not including wines, all of them except two being of fish, shell fish or various kinds of meat. No vegetables appear on it; but pastry and bread are included. Nero once entertained eight guests. The walls of the room were inlaid for the occasion with mother-of-pearl and ivory. The table was of cedar and bore cups of gold, silver and amber. Garlands of roses were provided for each guest. The dishes were very rare, the viands being brought from all parts of the Empire. The two most

conspicuous among them were probably never repeated. One was composed of nightingales' tongues and the other of the brains of peacocks and flamingoes. Eighty varieties of wine were served. When we think of the luxury and extravagance that devised such a repast, when we reflect that the chief use the Emperor Vitellius found for his army was to have it hunt far and wide for the rarest game to grace his table, and that the fleet was employed chiefly in securing fish for his use, we see how very difficult it is to compare Roman civilization with our own.

Food and table manners are useful indications of the civilization of a people. Here is a bill of fare served to the Emperor Charles V. by the city of Halle about the year 1540. "Raisins in malt flour; fried eggs; pancakes; steamed carrots; fried slices of bread; porridge; a pasty; pea-soup with eggs; codfish boiled in butter; carp; fried fish with bitter oranges; sweet pike; almonds; maize in almond's milk; fried fish and olives; cakes; pears and confetti." Here is a Sunday dinner prepared by the Seymour family at the time Henry VIII came to marry Jane of that ilk: "Six oxen; 2 muttons; 12 meals; 5 cygnets; 21 great capons; 7 good capons; 10 Kentish capons; 2 dozen and 6 coarse capons; 70 pullets; 91 chickens; 38 quails; 9 mews; 6 greys; 2 shields of brawn; 7 swans; 2 cranes; 2 storks; 3 pheasants; 40 partridges; 2 peacocks; 21 snipes; besides larks and other birds." Four hundred people sat down to this repast and it will be noticed that vegetables and fruit had no place in it.

From cooking and dining the transition to stoves is easy, and investigation shows that the first stove was made in Alsace as late as the year 1400, and that cooking stoves were invented only in the beginning of the last century. Before that time cooking was done in closed vessels placed either over or in front of the coals of an open fire, or by means of roasting-jacks, tin ovens and similar expedients. Nearly fifty years of experimenting was necessary to produce a stove that was really useful and reliable for cooking. Now we can cook by gas or electricity if we are so minded.

While speaking of this phase of the subject let us go back to the reign of Edward IV. and repeat an account given by a Nuremberger, who visited London and was permitted to see the Queen dine. She sat on a golden stool alone at her table, her mother and the King's sisters standing below her, when she spoke to them they knelt down and remained kneeling until she took a drink of water, which was the signal for them to arise. All her ladies knelt while she ate, as also did the lords in waiting, and as the dinner generally lasted three hours, their discomfort can be imagined. After dinner there was dancing, but the Queen did not take part in it. She remained seated, while her mother knelt before her.

In these days and before them, the hall of the house or castle was the principal part of it. In the hall the whole household gathered, and here the meals were eaten, generally at a long table at which sat the head of the establishment and all his household, visitors and others who might chance to be present. In this custom we find the origin of what is known as precedence, the original significance of which was the order in which those present sat at dinner, from which it was extended to other occasions. Here also we find the origin of some other things. We speak of a drawing-room. "Withdrawing-room" was the term originally, it being the place to which the ladies of the household retired when they wished to be free from the mixed company. In the withdrawing room they were accustomed to receive their honored guests, whence we get the term now used in connection with royalty, which holds a drawing-room as a state ceremony. The parlor, or parlour, was a room off the hall devoted to private conversation. We speak of "my lady's chamber," thereby preserving the memory of the old fashion when the ladies of the house had their private sleeping apartments, the men being content to rest upon the floor of the hall. In the King's kitchen as late as the reign of Henry VII. the servants slept upon the floor.

These few glimpses into the past may serve to stimulate the imagination a little to an appreciation of the conditions of modern life, but they also serve to show that in many particulars we have fallen away from what were once regarded as standards of luxury and breeding. Perhaps the greatest of all changes, which the last hundred years has witnessed, has been in the relation of the several classes of society towards each other. A hundred years ago most men doubted if such a thing as a sane democracy was possible. The horrors of the French Revolution were fresh in everyone's mind and only a few thinkers believed that liberty would not always degenerate into license. Since 1800 we have changed not only in our manner of living but also in our estimates of men.

A FUTURE LIFE

Down in the bottom of the sea there are many strange creatures. They are adapted to their environment. There they live out their lives, be those lives long or short; there they perform whatever may be their destiny in the order of creation. Now let us suppose that these creatures are endowed with sufficient intelligence to enable them to speculate upon matters in general that come within the scope of their observations, and let us also suppose that it has been suggested to them that there is life that is not in the depths of ocean; that there are creatures which live wholly on land and die if they are kept beneath the water; that

these creatures are not content with the coverings that nature has provided them, but make others wherewith to protect themselves from cold and heat; that these strange beings make many things and have invented artificial necessities; that they associate themselves into communities with systems of government; that they keep certain of their numbers always ready to do the fighting for the community, and so on. It seems very likely that those, who told such things to the deep-sea creatures, would be laughed to scorn or treated in whatever way those creatures might have of exhibiting incredulity or contempt. Yet this would not alter the fact that men do live on the land and would die in the water, and that they have evolved all the things which go to make up our complex civilization. If refusal to believe a thing, when indulged in by a deep-sea creature, would not make the thing non-existent, why should disbelief on the part of a man render anything non-existent? Point one, therefore, is that the fact that you may not believe in a future life does not prove that there is no such life.

Point one is obvious, but point two may not seem quite so much so, although it will be found to be so on a little consideration. It is that it is no argument against a future life to say that we cannot understand how such a life can be. Doubtless none of us can form any idea of what individual existence may be after the process which we call death. Our friend is alive today. He is full of hope and energy. His thoughts sway the destinies of men; his love sheds happiness among all who know him; his words of hope and encouragement stimulate to good works all who hear them. Something, trifling in itself, happens and he dies. What has become of that which swayed men, of that which shed abroad its gentle influence, of that which incited men to noble action? Was it not superior to the trifling thing which stopped the heart of the man from beating? You cast your eyes around and you see no place where his personality can have gone. The telescope reveals no place in the Universe where it can be hiding. You cannot imagine conditions under which it may exist. Possibly you may feel its presence; tens of thousands of people have had that experience; but you hesitate to believe in its being real, because your reason cannot explain how a personality can exist apart from the body, and how it can have being separate from what is material and subject to the chemical processes, which form what we call life. The wisest men in all ages have realized the difficulty of appreciating such an existence, much more so the difficulty of explaining it. But is it not easier to believe in such an existence than it is to accept the idea that the personality of man ends when the breath leaves the body? The universal belief of the human race in a future existence does not prove such an existence any more than universal disbelief in it would make such an existence impossible. But there is, more behind the thought of a future life than mere belief in it. Mankind is not without other evidence of it. Moreover, there remains the great fact of human personality, the extinction of which must be supposed, if there is no future life, and extinction is something foreign to creation. We know of nothing else that is which is destroyed absolutely. Why, then, should we think that *prima facie* we must assume that our personalities do not survive the incident of death? The impossibility of devising a geography of another world may be conceded. The old theologians tried to do so, only to make a failure of it that did much to discredit the doctrine of a future life. We may not be able to explain how the personality exists apart from the body, although this ought not to influence our views, for we cannot explain how it exists in association with the body. The future life is a mystery, but so also is the present life. Possibly by and bye our life here may seem to us as strange as the life of the deep-sea creatures now seems to us.

A Century of Fiction

XXIX.

(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

A writer may have talent, ability, brilliancy and wit sufficient to ensure his works a great amount of popularity among his contemporaries, and incidentally to bring to him from his publishers pecuniary results little short of great wealth; while a following generation will almost have forgotten the name of the writer, and will find little or nothing to interest them in the novels that were erstwhile considered so meritorious. Time is the test of genius, perhaps the only true test, and, in order to stand that test, besides possessing the qualities above mentioned, there must be sound scholarship as a beginning. For one to produce anything that can be classed as good literature, the writer must have the essentials of a literary education, else the work will not be sound. It may be prettily written, possess harmony and a certain purity of diction; it may have the merit of wit, or of impressiveness of style; it may have a certain power of inspiration; but it will not endure unless it is built as the good house is built, on the sure foundation. And scholarship implies more than is at first, perhaps, inferred from the word. A scholar loves his work for the work's sake; he rejoices in a result only when it is as near as he can make it to perfection; nothing short of the best will ever satisfy him, and that best is, because his study and his effort never cease, a constantly more perfected best. How

many of our modern authors can we say, possess the gift of scholarship? For it is a gift, though a gift that can either be killed or cultivated as the writer is a less or a greater man. How many times have we met with a case like the following? An author will produce one or two really creditable books that can be described only by adjectives of the highest superlative quality, books which at once have brought him fame and fortune; after a certain interval these books will be followed by a motley collection of stories or verses or sketches that have little or nothing to recommend them, beyond a certain glibness in the narrating, and which the author passes along to the public, which buys them simply for the name of the writer. Any man or woman who trades on his popularity to ensure the success of a work which he knows to be inferior, is not only far short of a genius or a scholar; he has not even a proper sense of moral or intellectual responsibility. So, in order to judge just how great an artist a literary aspirant may be, there are many things to be considered, and it is difficult to form a fair estimate of contemporary writers. Even the most conservative of us are influenced by what the Germans designate as the "Zeit-geist," or Spirit of the times, and if a writer by his familiarity with a certain people or certain new countries or certain phases of social or political life can write graphically of those things, though his words have little or no meaning beyond the surface, even the most conservative of us must come more or less under his spell for the time being. Given time, we can form a fairer estimate of his work than we could in the first flush of mutual sympathy. So when we attempt a criticism of such modern novelists as Rudyard Kipling, Marie Corelli, Henrick Ibsen, Hall Caine, Conan Doyle, and scores of others, there are all these things to bear in mind. There is no question at all about the exceptional talents of all the above-named writers; no question at all about the engrossing interest of most of their books; no question at all but that some of them are infinitely superior to some of the others.

Rudyard Kipling has had a larger reading public than almost any other of our modern novelists. Whether or not he deserves this, and whether or not the public is definitely better for the influence of his books is a question that each reader must himself decide. Kipling has a certain power of stirring up the sentiments, especially the sentiment of patriotism, that is little short of genius. But the Zeit-geist has especially favored this writer. During the last ten or fifteen years, especially prior to and during the war in South Africa, all English-speaking people were ready to respond with enthusiasm to any call upon them for an exhibition of loyalty. Kipling knew well how to arouse the patriotic sentiments, doubtless because he was so deeply inspired with the quality he wished to inspire. Then his life had given him an insight into the most interesting phases of many vital questions, and the stress of events set him deservedly in the forefront of the literary field. He helped England to hold her own, he helped her to win her battles, no less than the bravest and most skillful of her generals, and we all honor him for it. But times have changed. Kipling still writes, he still has his hosts of friends and ardent admirers; he is earning large sums for his works, and publishers will accept anything and everything from his pen, irrespective of merit. To many of us there is no question at all about the lack of literary merit in most of his later works. He produced a book of short stories recently which read as if they might have been written while the author was in his teens and had not begun his literary education. Other of his books have been no less failures according to the judgment of some of us, though they find a ready sale, and much praise from some critics. There is no doubt that if the patriotism of the country should be called upon again, Kipling would write something that would inspire us all, but in the meantime he very often fails even to amuse.

No Room for Doubt

"I observed," said Senator Carter, of Montana, when speaking of his postal savings bank bill, "a sign on a small restaurant near the Capital that illustrates the point I am trying to make of the absolute necessity for clear statement in this bill. We must state things exactly as they are, without recourse to speculation or to what might happen."

"This restaurant advertised a dinner, but not in the loose way many other restaurants advertise dinner as between certain hours, whether there would be enough dinner to last between those hours or not."

"No, Mr. President. The man who runs that restaurant has a proper knowledge of his responsibilities and of the exact use of the language. He advertised: 'Chicken pie, twenty-five cents; from 12:30 until gone.'"—Boston Herald.

Economy Balked

Among the millionaires who tried to economize when the hard times of 1907 hit the very rich was Myron T. Herrick, lawyer, financier and once governor of Ohio.

On a trip to Florida he had been induced to join a fashionable fishing club, and when he looked over his opportunities for retrenchment he considered a fishing club a thousand miles from his home a luxury he could forego. So he sent a polite resignation. In a few days it came back to him and inscribed over the letter in bold red ink was: "You can't resign. We need the dues."—Utica Globe.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

WHAT TO DO WITH LEGGY PLANTS

Often in the greenhouses of amateurs one finds plants of *Dracaena* and other families of the plant world which have, in the course of time, made long stems which are devoid of leaves, and the question frequently arises, "What can we do with such specimens?" In some cases these leggy plants, as they are usually termed, are of service, as, for example, when tall specimens are needed for the centre of a stage or group; but, generally speaking, those plants whose bottom leaves are close to the pot are the most serviceable.

Fortunately, the amateur with a greenhouse can make his or her leggy plants into compact specimens without much difficulty, and the accompanying illustrations of a *Dracaena* will, it is hoped, make the method of doing so plain to every beginner and amateur.

In Fig. 1 a *Dracaena* with a long, bare stem is shown. It will be noticed that the plant has a splendid head of leaves, and our object is to get the lower ones so that they nearly touch the pot. It should also be observed that there is a young plant growing up from the base of the old one, which will be referred to later. Turning to Fig. 2, we find there the same plant shown on a larger scale, and in its stem a cut, made in an upward direction just below the lowest leaves, is plainly shown. It should be carefully noted that this cut is made about half way through the stem in a sharply sloping direction and then carried upwards for about 1½ inches. To keep the cut open and thus form a tongue, a piece of a wooden match was inserted at the top of the wound and trimmed off level with the stem on each side. This cut is made with the object of inducing the plant to form roots from the tongue, just in the same way that a Carnation layer is induced to make roots.

Fig. 3 takes us another stage forward with the work. Here it will be seen a 2½-inch pot has been split lengthwise into half, and then bound tightly round the stem and held in position by three bamboo canes, which are thrust firmly into the soil of the pot shown in Fig. 1. It should be noticed that the stout string is bound outside the stakes, and treated thus the pot is made quite firm. After being fixed in position some pieces of broken pot are placed in the bottom of the pot, which is then filled to within half an inch of its rim with soil composed of rather rough fibrous loam two parts coarse peat one part, and coarse sand one part, about six pieces of charcoal about the size of Barcelona nuts being added at intervals as the work of filling proceeds. The soil should be tacked in firmly, but not made hard. Subsequently it must be kept moist, but not maintained in a sodden state, and the plant should be kept in the warmest part of the greenhouse. In the course of a month or two roots will be formed, and when it is seen that these are pushing their way through the bottom of the small pot the stem may be cut through with a sharp knife or small saw immediately beneath the pot, and the plant transferred to one of larger size.

Before proceeding further we will turn our attention to Fig. 4. Here we find the wound has been covered with a good sized mass of sweet sphagnum moss, this being tied firmly in position. If this is maintained in a moist condition and the plant kept in a warm temperature, roots will form in the moss, and when their white tips can be seen outside the ball, the stem may be cut through as advised above and the plant potted into a small but well-drained pot, using the same soil mixture as advised for filling the small pot. After this repotting the plant, whether rooted in moss or a pot, must be kept in a rather close and moist atmosphere for about a fortnight and very carefully watered in the meantime, after which it may be gradually given more air and will quickly become an established specimen with leaves close to the soil. The best time for doing this work is early in March, as at that time growth is very active; but where a temperature of 55 degrees can be maintained it may be carried out at once.

Some gardeners, instead of making a cut in the stem as shown in the illustration, remove a ring of bark, about an inch or rather more in length, from the stem just below the leaves, and fix a pot or moss around it precisely as indicated; but, generally speaking, roots are longer in forming than they are from a cut, and the method illustrated is the best for the beginner to adopt. After the top has been removed we must see what can be done with the old stem. We have already noticed that a young plant is growing from the base, and if the old plant is carefully turned out of its pot this offset may be easily cut off with a few roots and potted into a small, well-drained pot, using soil as already advised. In all probability we shall also find some roots on the old plants which have become very much thickened and which are termed by gardeners "toes." These, too, may be removed, and if laid in some cocoanut fibre refuse in a warm spot in the greenhouse and kept moist they will soon form shoots and new roots, and may then be carefully potted up as young plants.

This still leaves us with the old plant, which may be treated in two ways, viz., returned to its pot and placed in a warm greenhouse, where it will, during the course of the summer, most likely produce a number of side shoots (especially if kept rather dry at the roots and the stems syringed daily), which may be taken off when large enough, made into cuttings and rooted, or the stem may be cut into pieces 2 inches long, and these laid in cocoanut fibre refuse in a close propagating-

case where they can be kept moist. Under such conditions some of them will produce shoots and roots, when they can be transferred to small pots. If preferred, these pieces of stem may be split lengthwise and the cut surface laid on the fibre, some gardeners thinking that this induces roots and shoots to form more quickly. The beginner who wishes to investigate the matter might try some treated one way and some the other. It will be seen that from one old plant quite a number of new ones can be secured without very much trouble.

In addition to the *Dracaena*, several other plants, viz., *Crotons*, *India-rubber plant* (*Ficus elastica*) and *Araucaria excelsa*, may have their tops rooted in the same way, but a warm, moist atmosphere is essential. The old stems of all these will, after the top has been removed, produce side shoots, which may be used as cuttings, and the *India-rubber plant* may be cut up as advised for the *Dracaena*, if desired, taking care, however, to secure one joint or leaf-scar to each piece.—F. W., in *The Garden*.

ABOUT ROSES

By Donald McDonald, F. L. S.

There are now so many beautiful roses available for bedding purposes that when properly set out the effect produced should be extremely attractive. In all modern arrangements of roses it is satisfactory to note that the old "rosaries," with their gaunt standard supports and clanking chains, are things of the past. Instead of being relegated to some obscure spot in the garden, roses are now a leading feature, but under improved methods of arrangement compared with those so long in vogue. We delight in the simple beds and borders of good soil, in which the roses should be massed or grouped together, according to



1.—A *Dracaena* plant which has become leggy; that is, the bare stem is too long.

kind, and color, and thus will they give the best effect. Informal groups of the best kinds consisting of a dozen plants, more or less, of each sort, according to the amount of space at command, form the most attractive method of arranging roses. Nor is it quite necessary that these groups should fill the beds or borders, for, should there be an intervening space, so that each rose stands out in its fullest beauty, the space between the groups affords opportunities for the culture of many other choice hardy flowers for each season.

In gardens where there is plenty of room the different sections of the great rose family can be kept distinct. The tea rose, loving warmth and sun, and being so truly perpetual-blooming, may be given the best spot. In a less conspicuous position might be grouped in beds or borders all the showy hybrid perpetuals. Then there are the ever-blooming monthly roses, which may be placed together in beds near or even within the shrubbery. These are often grown in great wild masses as they need little pruning. This section of the rose family is rather neglected, and in the average garden it is uncommon to meet with any of the different kinds comprised in it. Even the florists' species of rose must not be forgotten. Many of these are as easily grown as the commonest shrub, and, being mostly single-flowered, the flowers are succeeded by hips of all shapes and of varying tints, and these, when ripe, together with brilliant-hued fading leaves, make the bushes as attractive in autumn as in the summer. An enterprising landowner at Purley, in laying out a portion of his estate for building purposes, has decorated one of the principal roads with beds of dwarf roses backed with climbers. The idea is an ingenious one, and likely to prove attractive when the houses in the grounds behind are completed. One already notices the various attempts of the owners of these "retreats" to make their rose border more beautiful than that of their neighbours. As the spirit of emulation is in the air, this "Rose Walk" will be an interesting crescent to visit when it becomes established.

Tying and Training

There are few operations so badly carried out especially in small gardens, as those of staking and tying. Stakes are, perhaps, scarce and often of unsuitable kinds. A stake may be anything from a mere twig to a good-sized sapling, from a slender wire to a sturdy bar of iron. All kinds of tall or climbing plants require support during growth, and stakes of some

kind are always in demand about a garden. The modes of tying are almost as various as the stakes. These cover all the distance from a thread to a rope. Generally speaking, in almost all gardens the stakes, of whatever sort, are too bulky, and the ties are too coarse. Nothing can well be more unsightly than



2.—The same plant with a cut made in the stem to form a tongue. A ring of bark may be taken away instead, if preferred.

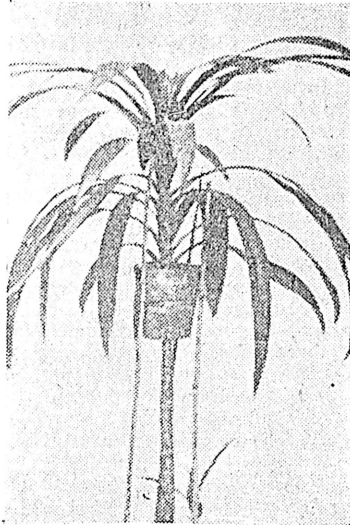
stakes like miniature gate-posts, and ties, whether of twine or matting, huge and prominent. Raffia grass is the best tying material for soft-wooded plants, but this is mostly needed during the growing season; if properly used, and of reasonable strength, it is at once neat and durable, without being conspicuous. It admits of being divided into strands of suitable strength, for the support of small and delicate plants, where huge untwisted ties would be out of place. It is difficult, indeed, to account for the prominence given to ties, except on the supposition that the tier wishes to proclaim to the world that the plants have been operated upon. Tarred twine is the best material to use for climbing roses, and it is often employed for trained fruit trees, but should always be loose.

Stakes and Supports

The above remark is equally true in regard to stakes or supports. These should always, if possible, be hidden, or at least the more plant and the less stake seen the better. Stakes, supports, trellises, all are needful at times, but art always tries to conceal them as much as possible. They are but the scaffolding, and should almost disappear as soon as the plant growth is reared and finished. Better see a small stake over-weighted, or a small trellis over-clothed, than larger ones half-covered throughout the season. And not only are there great incongruities in regard to staking and training, but in some gardens there is an excess of both. Nothing destroys art like stiffness. Lines of beauty ever bend and wind, and a straight line is apt to be inartistic. In such cases every plant is tied up straight, and the moment a leader or a side-shoot turns this way or that, or bends an inch down on either side, the tier is after it, to force it into starched propriety and unnatural straightness. An excess of staking, tying, and training may be made as destructive of artistic enjoyment as a complete lack of proper treatment.

Thinning Shrubs and Trees

When sunlight is eclipsed from spaces in front of dwellings closed up by trees and shrubs, one is inclined to come to the conclusion that there is something unpleasing to the eye beyond. One regret may sometimes be



3.—A small pot split in halves and then tied round the wound. This is filled with suitable soil.

felt, and that is when planting falls into the hands of the inexperienced and the trees which were intended to adorn the landscape as permanent specimens are, with all and sundry, allowed to form a jungle. Amateurs are sometimes possessed of vague ideas regarding thinning, and those who would do them justice are powerless in their desire to do what is right. Thinning may be taken in hand at once,

Choose the trees or shrubs which are to be retained, and clear from them all growth which prevents their full development. In well-appointed plantations and shrubberies skillful hands should be employed, more or less adjusting and regulating choice trees and shrubs annually, and where specimens can have clear quarters and be allowed to develop their proportions, with a well-kept lawn surrounding them, they will always stand as natural pictures of beauty.

Renovating Lawns

It is always admitted, by novice and expert alike, that a well-kept lawn is a most ornamental adjunct to any residence, and the wonder is how some can cut up a fine greensward into formal beds without seeing the defacement they are creating. Lawns may be greatly improved by a mixture of six parts soft loamy soil, one part bone meal, and half a part soot well mixed and spread evenly over the grassy surface, to be washed into the roots of the grass during the winter rains. Grass-seeds should not be sown until the spring is again with us.

Storing Vegetables

It is one thing to grow a good crop of vegetables, but quite another to keep them safely through the winter. It is often the case that more vegetables are injured by heat in winter than by cold, through being crowded together in large quantities and then covered deeply to keep out the frost. It is quite necessary to keep potatoes, turnips, beets, and similar roots from freezing; still, they are of better quality if kept as cold as possible, without being actually frozen. Turnips and beets are particularly liable to injury by heat, and become spoiled if a large quantity are packed together; and potatoes are often injured by being stored in large bins instead of being spread out in a dark cellar. When buried in the ground small heaps are best Parsnips and salsify roots



4.—Sphagnum moss bound firmly round the wound. If kept moist roots will soon permeate this moss.

are benefited by frost or are at least not injured by it; they may be dug up and placed in a trench and only slightly protected, just sufficient to admit of taking out what are wanted for use during the winter. If they are only required in spring, they may remain where grown. Onions will withstand far more cold than is usually supposed. If packed dry, in tight barrels and all interstices filled with chaff, they may be kept without injury in a shed where it freezes quite hard, provided the barrels are well closed. Onions stored in a warm cellar are very likely to sprout in winter, and then decay, emitting a disagreeable odor.

CONIFERS

Conifers are a group of plants of which the distinctness has been recognized from the earliest times. Virgil called the cypress, and Catullus the pine, cone-bearing; popular observation instinctively anticipated the botanist. The peculiarity of their fructification, the "cone," unlike anything else known at the time amongst "flowering plants," afforded a sound if superficial basis for discrimination. Professor Huxley was fond of telling the story of his showing, when a young man, a fossil to the celebrated botanist Robert Brown, with the remark: "I suppose this is undoubtedly coniferous." Brown, after turning it over, would only commit himself to the cautious opinion, "It is at any rate conical." Modern botany had shown that amongst conifers external form is correlated with internal differences of structure which are profound.

Apart from this the mere habit of a conifer marks it out at a glance as distinct from the whole host of broad-leaved trees. Its presence in a landscape reveals itself unerringly as something almost alien and exclusive. We can now see the explanation in the fact that conifers are the survivors of a forest vegetation which once dominated before broad-leaved trees had even come into existence. They form, in fact, a branch of the great plant pedigree which has already largely died out, and is doomed, perhaps, to ultimate extinction. It would be difficult to describe the botanical evidence which would serve to establish this. But one fact is decisive and within common observation. Broad-leaved trees require for the most part the aid of insects for their fertilization. Conifers go back to a time in the world's

history when this adjustment had not been brought about. They are wind-fertilized, and to ensure this, Nature, which never errs on the side of parsimony, produces pollen in enormous quantity. This sometimes accumulates on the ground, and is then described in the newspapers as a shower of sulphur.

Conifers, then, even if they had no other attraction, must claim our respect as a very ancient race, which had its culmination in the Mesozoic period. As might be expected, therefore, they have representatives in every part of the earth's surface. On the whole, they prefer a cool climate and are less frequent in the tropics. As they have come down to us they include subordinate groups of varying antiquity. "Araucaria," of which remains are found in our oolitic rocks, survives in fewer than a dozen species in the Southern Hemisphere. The South American "Monkey Puzzle" is the only one hardy in this country, and its archaic aspect is always in protest with its modern surroundings. It seems to want the companionship of an "Archaeopteryx." The Ginkgo of the Chinese, of which Punch discovered with great glee that the botanical name was "Salisbury," is perhaps the last surviving plant of the Mesozoic period, for judging from fossil remains it has reached us absolutely unmodified. It is singular that it has nowhere yet been found in a wild state. So far in the East it has only been met with in the temple areas of China, Japan, and Korea.

In the Southern Hemisphere conifers are represented only by the remnants of dying-out groups. In striking contrast to this in the Northern Hemisphere the "Abietineae," which are almost wholly confined to it, have attained an enormous development since the beginning of the Tertiary period. Pines, spruces, silver firs, larches, and cedars form vast forests in the colder latitudes; further south they become restricted to mountain ranges. With a small rainfall, as in Siberia and the extreme north of the American continent, the growth is poor and ceases at the limit of tree vegetation; it attains its greatest luxuriance in the humid atmosphere of the Pacific coast. The coniferous forests of the Northern Hemisphere are rapidly being consumed, and we may lament that their destruction has been wasteful in the past; the civilization of the Northern races would not have been possible without it. The forest which once covered Central Europe disappeared before the imperious demands of a laborious agriculture, and an increasing population could not be housed at the present time without the cheap supply of American timber. In this and in other cases, such as coal, the world is living on its capital. The future will have to face the problem of finding some substitute for Nature's bounty. Unlike the timber of hot countries, that of conifers is peculiarly fitted for human needs. It is "soft" and therefore easily worked; impregnated with resin, it is fairly durable. It is an interesting speculation how a maritime commerce would ever have come into existence without its use. To Virgil pines merely suggested materials for ship-building; his "nautica pinus" finds an echo in Spenser's "sailing pine." In the eighteenth century a fleet of ships was built from Scots fir, two centuries old, from the Duke of Gordon's forest. Steel does its work now, and concrete will possibly replace it in building construction.

GROWING CAULIFLOWER PLANTS

To be successful in growing cauliflower plants, there are three essential things to be followed: 1. Proper soil, which should be of the very best obtainable—a loose, mellow soil made rich with fine rooted manure, one that will remain loose and keep moist; it cannot be too fine, for the finer the more rootlets the plants will have and the more soil will adhere to them when the plants are taken up. 2. The seed, which should be the best to be had. 3. Care in growing the plants.

If plants are required for early crop, seed should be sown by first of March in a greenhouse or properly made hotbed. The seed bed should not be too warm but of proper warmth to keep plants growing healthy. Plant the seed about one-half an inch deep, and not too thick, as thick planting makes plants too fine, and they are more apt to damp off. The bed requires plenty of fresh air on warm days to make stocky plants.

As soon as the plants are large enough, that is, well out in second leaf, which should be in three weeks after sowing, transplant them into a new bed, which should be made a few days before needed.

If plants are wanted for extra early, it is better to pot them in fair sized pots, as by doing so you can plant in the field a larger plant, and not check growth. Great care must be taken to prevent any serious check; for plants are apt to have very small heads or "button up" as it is termed, if any serious check occurs in growth.

For late crop, seed is better sown in outdoor ground. Plant not too deep, in warmest and best soil you have. Thin out the plants while small to make good stocky plants. Watch for cabbage fly, and dust plants often.

Fowls will eat nearly everything, so there is no necessity of limiting them to one food.

Trying to force pullets to lay by giving them highly seasoned food is seldom satisfactory. They must be properly matured before producing eggs naturally.

Remember that an egg contains a living life-germ, therefore eggs intended for hatching should be gathered oftener than once a day during cold weather.

Science Expounded From An Easy Chair

By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

It is very interesting matter for speculation as to how, on Darwinian principles, wings have come into existence in the different kinds of animals which possess them. It will be readily admitted that it must be in many cases a great advantage to an animal to be able to fly, and that even the imperfect approach to flying—which amounts to nothing more than a power of taking long leaps, or of descending with some buoyancy through the air, must have been an advantage, and so have led on to the gradual acquirement of more and more perfect powers of flight. Wings are of very different origin and construction in the different groups of flying animals. Take, for instance, the vertebrate animals—the fishes, reptiles, birds, and beasts (mammals). The wing is different in each of the flying groups of that great section of the animal series. In the birds it seems fairly certain that the ancestral condition was that of a creature walking on its hind legs, as the kangaroo does, and as the Iguanodon and some smaller extinct reptiles did. This reptile-like ancestor bird was largely aquatic in its habits, and swam by means of the fore limbs, the "hand" of which was firm and paddle-like. Feathers—the peculiar and very specially constructed outgrowths of the bird's skin—are intimately related to the conversion of the swimming paddle into a wing. To flap their fore-limbs and hurry over the surface of the water, is a common habit of water-fowl; the stroke of the paddle on the air, especially when its breadth was increased by an outgrowth of feathers, would lead, in ancestral birds, to a series of aerial leaps; and it is not difficult to imagine the conditions and steps by which "natural selection" could favor the survival of more and more powerful "flappers," and the eventual acquirement of the power of flight. The aquatic habit of the earlier forms would render the early steps in "aviation" free from injury to the incipient bird. It is important to note that it is by the broad, light, yet resisting, surface of great quill-feathers that the "wing" of the bird is developed as an organ of flight.

The bats, on the other hand, have a membranous expanse of the skin projecting from the side of the body, and connecting the fore limb and the hind limb. The membrane is also developed between the elongated fingers and between the hind legs and the tail. We cannot doubt that this wing took its origin in a parachute-like expansion of the skin of the sides of the body, such as we see in the flying squirrels, and that the tendency to membran-

ous expansions of the skin invaded the hand and the ears and the nose. But we have no immediate steps existing or as yet found in the fossil state between the passive parachute of the flying squirrel and the extraordinarily active and elaborately-developed wing of the bat, with its elongated, bony fingers as supports of the wing membrane—supports which are entirely absent in the flying squirrels, excepting so far as the unaltered arm, leg, and side of the body furnish a primary attachment. Quite independently, certain reptiles (the Pterodactyles) developed also a membranous wing in many respects like that of bats, but spreading from the outstretched arm and one enormously enlarged finger to the side of the body. The flying-fish have never got very far with their flying. Some of the gurnards, which all have very large front paired fins, have taken to using them as partial supports when they leap into the air, and quite independently, another kind of sea-fish, allied to the grey mullet, has taken to the same habit. In both cases the anterior paired fins are very greatly enlarged, so as to look like wings rather than fins.

The six-legged insects are the only invertebrate animals which have wings, and the question as to the origin of these wings has exercised the ingenuity of naturalists for many years. It is obviously a principle resulting from the general theory of the gradual evolution of organic forms by descent with slow modification—that no organ suddenly springs into existence. Every apparently new organ must be formed by the adaptation and modification (often in the long run very extreme) of a pre-existing organ. We have seen in the vertebrates that fins, paddles, legs become adapted as wings, membranous folds of skin and fibrillated scales (feathers) being also modified and adapted to the mechanism of flight. In the insects it seems that the wings have arisen by the enlargement and modification of flat, plate-like gills which existed right and left, in pairs, on as many as a dozen rings or segments of the body. We see such gills now in the aquatic larvae (or young stages) of insects like the day-flies, and gnats one pair only) of these vibrating gill-plates have become enlarged and preserved as organs of flight in insects. Their muscular control and mechanical arrangements in general are very different from those of the wings of vertebrate.

The admirable imagination of Mr. H. G. Wells presented to us in the book called "When the Sleeper Wakes" a view of the world some 300 years hence, when flying machines are supposed by him to have become the ordinary instruments of locomotion. Mr. Wells described two kinds of these machines. The one kind is a vast aeroplane, carrying some

hundreds of passengers, the other is a small, very active aerial "top," carrying but one or two persons, and buzzing about like a fly. The present development of human attempts at flight seems to have left the second of Mr. Wells' two classes of flying machine out of account. That machine was suggested, no doubt, by the drawing-room toy of many years ago—a central body with four obliquely-set vanes or blades radiating from it. The body was inserted into a handle and a string wound round it, as one does when spinning a humming top. The string was pulled, and the aerial top mounted to the ceiling or high into the open as its blades beat the air in rapid revolution. Later we had a toy made like a large fly some gin, long, with a couple of wings and an indiarubber band, which one twisted to nearly breaking point. The indiarubber "spring" was so fixed to the wings that, on being released after twisting, it set the wings revolving, and the mimic insect flew away. In both these toys rapid and powerful rotation of a blade-propeller, without any special provision of an aeroplane for gliding movement, was the method in use. And the same is the case in Mr. Wells' imaginary smaller flying machine of 300 years hence. No doubt the flying-men of the present day are right in making use of the aeroplane, as the only form of flying machine at present possible. But could sufficient power be developed in a machine of small size, the pattern which Mr. Wells describes as contrasted with the gliding aeroplane—the small, dashing, buzzing apparatus like a bluebottle fly or a wasp in its movement and mechanism—would be the effective and really dominating thing. There is, it seems, no prospect of such power being obtained.

The final consideration, in which our knowledge of animals may help us, is as to the adjustment of a flying-machine so as to maintain its balance, to turn, stop, and reverse, in all sorts of wind and weather. It is a very remarkable fact that the sense of balance is developed to a very high degree in animals and man, and that, as we see in our movements in skating and cycling, this sense can be called upon to set the muscular movements at work necessary for maintaining "balance" in what are novel positions and efforts, without the participation of the reasoning faculty. The sea-lions (as in the case with all rapidly-moving animals) have this elaborate sense of balance deeply implanted in their nervous mechanism, and habitually are guided by it in their swimming under and over the sea. But just as easily and unconsciously as it guides their swimming movements, it enables tame performing sea-lions to catch and to balance a large ball on the end of the snout, and to knock the ball into the air and catch it and balance it again and again—a feat which has

no resemblance whatever to any action undertaken by these creatures in their natural conditions of life. There is no more astonishing "show" of performing animals than this of sea-lions which occasionally is to be seen at a circus or music-hall. The important point is that the animals are not taught or trained to acquire what we may call the "balance perception": they already have that naturally developed to an astonishing degree. They are merely trained to apply this perception, and the muscular movements guided by it, in a novel and previously untried set of conditions. A delightful feature in the performance is that the animals are proud of their own skill, and as happy as though they were at home in the sea. It is probable that this wonderful sense of proportion in pressures and counter-pressures which we call the sense of balance is the origin of the mathematical faculty of man which suddenly makes itself manifest in boys and young-men, without training, instruction, or parental transmission as such.

If man is ever really to fly it seems that he must avail himself of his instinctive sense of balance, as he has done in the use of the bicycle, and that no really satisfactory control of a flying-machine can be obtained by the conscious straining of observation as to lurching and pitching, and reasoned application of countervailing movements by means of levers "thoughtfully" selected and consciously set at work in the proper order. At present the flying-man is in the position of the centipede of whom it is related that, when asked to say which leg moved after which, "she fell exhausted in the ditch. Not knowing how to run." Flying animals, from insects upwards, give no conscious attention to the movements by which their presiding sense of balance is satisfied, any more than do walking men or running centipedes. Our flying-men, with their anxious attempts to control the balance of the aeroplane, are like the baby learning to walk, excepting that there seems to be no chance of their acquiring an unconscious, instinctive series of responses to dangerous dislocations of balance (as the baby eventually does), whilst they continue to use the present artificial series of levers instead of applying the natural balancing movements of the body through an appropriate mechanism.

I have mentioned above the exhibition of performing "eared seals," or "sea-lions," as they are called. They are among the very few exhibitions of performing animals which are, in my opinion, good and enjoyable. Certain social animals which not only live in companies, but are also very eager in taking food—such as these seals, most dogs, some monkeys, and also the elephant—can be readily trained without cruelty, by making use of their inor-

minate love of food and of a certain kind of love of display which is natural to them in their relations with one another. But all those exhibitions of performing animals in which the whip or the iron club are used to terrorize a beautiful wild animal should be recognized as the disgusting cruelties which they are, and prohibited. I lately saw an exhibition in London of performing lions which filled me with indignation. It is, no doubt, a wonderful thing that man, a weakling in muscle, but a demon in the power of inflicting pain and terror, should be able to bully and drive a couple of dozen of these splendid cats—making a mock and an abject thing of the king of beasts. But it is a vile passion in human nature which is gratified by the spectacle of the degradation of the mighty and makes it a joy to witness the terrorizing of the beast which stands for all men as the emblem of majesty and strength. The lions in the show to which I allude were made to perform ridiculous antics on a seesaw, and were, by the proud confession of the trainer (with the interesting exception of one individual), in a state of suppressed revolt, coerced by the memory of intolerable pain. I once saw a bear in a London circus coerced by a screw fixed to its nose. The trainer turned the screw, and the bear gave a cry which was to be irresistible. I appealed at once to the spectators not to permit this abomination, and the performance was stopped. An interesting fact about the training of wild animals was told to me by a man (I forget his name) who exhibited some performing Russian wolves at the Westminster Aquarium. He said that about one wolf in eight could be trained. His method did not consist in bullying and hurting the wolves, but in rewarding them by food. He said that on the average seven out of eight showed no capacity for learning, and were rejected (killed) by him after sufficient testing. The teachable dog is the result of a selection by primitive man of the one in eight. Those who delight in the distorting antics of performing animals do not appreciate the supreme beauty and grace of the natural movements of animals in their natural surroundings. Our brother animals have been bred to those perfect poses, to that fineness of shape and precision of action, by a greater "fancier" than any among us—inexorable Nature. Is there anyone who would not rather see a beautiful horse walk, trot, gallop, and roll at his pleasure on a spacious sward than look on whilst he, splendid great fellow, dances in and out some zigzag barriers or stands uncomfortably and disgracefully on his hind legs at the bidding of the spur and whip of an unpleasant stable-woman, whom he might kick into the middle of next week but tolerate out of sheer goodness of heart? His attitude is that of amiable condescension to one who seems to him a foolish but perhaps well-intentioned menial.

Beauty of the Back

Backs, as a few lovely women have revealed them in evening dress, when beautiful are very beautiful, writes a well known artist. They are lovelier to my mind than the back of the Venus de Medici, which is shapely but heavy. The modern back, as we have had glimpses of it, has less weight and more expression.

I use the word expression because that is precisely what I mean. Backs are like faces. They reflect thoughts and emotions, and in proportion to their power of expression are they beautiful. Now a heavy back is like a veiled face. It merely suggests. It does not express.

A fat back is simply a blanket of adipose tissue. To follow this argument to its end we must conclude that the thin back is the most expressive. And so it is, but it is not the most beautiful.

A back may be sufficiently expressive, and yet hide its spine. The backbone must not show. It should be well covered, but the covering of the shoulder blades should be light. For the chief beauty of the back is in the movements of the shoulders. A beautiful back, like the sea, should be in motion.

It must also be in proper proportion to the size of the body. No rule of mere dimensions can be laid down, but the eye instantly makes its relative measurements and the taste accepts the back as in proportion, or rejects it as out of proportion.

The shoulders should be wider than the hips. This will be denied, for it is not the canon of the Greeks or the later Romans, who admired huge hips. But it is the new figure, the elegant figure, the figure of the day.

The flesh of the back should be soft, but firm. Flabbiness, whether in an eyelid, the chin, the cheeks or the back is always ugly. The skin should be of fine, smooth texture. Its color should be white, but not of a dead white. I should rather describe it as peachy, for there would be an underlying tint of pink showing through the white.

There is no doubt at all that a back reveals character. Round shoulders spell laziness. A straight, firm back proclaims energy and self-reliance. A heavy back is a lazy back. The back is as expressive as the face. Perhaps more so. For its expression is natural, and can be changed with difficulty.

Women who have beautiful backs know how to dress them. They surround them, as a rule, with black, which is wise, for white or colors detract somewhat from their color.

Black is like a dark frame, throwing what it surrounds into exquisite relief.

I have always said, and more than ever believe, that black velvet is the most beautiful thing a woman can wear.

To show the back seems to me to be absolutely modest. That the graceful line from the neck to the waist should be revealed seems to me to be in the interest of art and beauty. On the grounds of both beauty and modesty, it would be well if we saw more undraped backs and fewer undraped fronts in the grand tier of the opera house.

RAVENS IN CAPTIVITY

For several years two ravens have occupied a roomy cage in the stable yard of the Star hotel at Kingussie. They seem wonderfully contented with their lot, writes one who knows them perfectly, and their glossy plumage, as well as their sprightly behaviour, indicate that captivity has neither broken their spirit nor interfered much with their health. Although their ordinary diet consists of raw flesh, both birds are fond of an occasional change, and they never refuse the offer of a chocolate or other sweetmeat. I have watched them frequently when such little dainties were presented, and generally noticed the same amusing programme. When a chocolate was held within reach of the wire-netting surrounding their home, the nearest bird hopped along its perch, and after a side-long look, a curious blend of suspicion and desire, grabbed the offering in its powerful beak, and, pretending to swallow it, looked up for a further gift. If forthcoming, that was similarly disposed of, and a fresh gleam of expectation shone in the glossy ones' eyes. When nothing more was tendered, the bird retired and promptly disgorged what it seemed to have gulped down, and with its claws firmly gripping the sweet morsel, proceeded at leisure to break it down with its bill and eat it in detail. Sometimes, on receipt of the first offering, the bird hopped up to the highest perch and laid its tit-bit down, only to return at once for another. Both ravens appeared to take sweetmeats liqueur fashion, in small portions and with relish. When tit-bits were awaiting, the birds applied themselves industriously to the lumps of raw meat on the floor of their abode, at times suggested comfortable resignation, if not actual satisfaction.

A correspondent of the Autocar says he timed a hare running along a road in front of

his motor car, and found it reached a speed of thirty-two miles an hour.

A COLOR SHOWER

Something new in the way of showers for the bride is one in which a single note of color is carried out in all the gifts. The hostess first finds out what is the bride's favorite color—as a shower is usually given by some intimate friend, she likely knows the color. Suppose pale blue is the favorite color. The hostess will send her invitations as informal little notes, asking a dozen or so of the bride's friends to a "pale blue" shower. If she can contrive to get a piece of narrow ribbon in the exact shade the bride likes best, and enclose a fragment in each note all the better. The invitations will explain that the guest may bring anything she likes, so long as it is pale blue or has a note of that color, and the hostess may ask that the gifts be sent the day before the party, to give her time to complete the arrangements.

The "shower" itself can be conducted in one of the ordinary ways. All the parcels should be wrapped in white tissue paper and tied with pale blue ribbon. One effective method of carrying out the scheme is to have a paper parol of the chosen color, in which the packages are placed, hung from the ceiling of the room, with streamers of pale blue ribbon from each package. It adds to the merriment to have a verse of original poetry or an apt line, suggesting, but not naming the article, on a slip of paper on each streamer. This is read before the bride pulls the ribbon, and is designed to have the effect of stimulating curiosity rather than satisfying it. The articles may include sachets, a handkerchief case, a fine white chafing-dish apron run with pale blue ribbon through the heading, a pin-cushion cover of eyelet embroidery over blue and so on through a variety of dainty things for personal use or for the dressing-room.

The prevailing color will, of course, appear on the luncheon or tea table. Pale blue is more difficult in a decorative scheme than pink, yellow or violet. Garlands and sprays of artificial forget-me-nots have been used effectively, failing the natural flowers.

"But, darling," murmured the lovelorn youth, "every night for two weeks I have been on my bended knees before you. Have you no pity?"

"I certainly have, Horace," spoke up the pretty flirt, as she reached for her handbag; "here's a whole quarter. Go have your rousers pressed. After so much bending they must be baggy at the knees."—Wasp.

Odd Marriage Customs

In Siberia a bride, on entering her husband's house, must be prepared to show her skill in cooking. She is expected to give a dinner prepared with her own hands, as a test of the education she has received. If she pleases her guests it is taken not only as a proof that she is well qualified for her new position, but that her parents have trained their daughter so successfully.

In Norway, however, things are not quite so promising. The Norwegians are always trying to put the best foot forward, and they do it in reference to marriage as well as in reference to other matters.

It is said that a young man went out to seek a wife, and came to a farmhouse where there was more wit than money. The only thing of which the farmer could boast was one new sleeve to his coat. This must be made the most of. "Prav take a seat," he said, hospitably. "But this room is shockingly dusty," and, so saying, he went about wiping tables and benches with his new sleeve, while he kept the old one behind him.

His wife possessed one new shoe, and one only, but she made the most of it by pushing the furniture in place with it and keeping the other hidden beneath her skirts. "It is very untidy here," she said, "everything is out of place."

Then they called to the daughter to come and put things to rights. But the only new thing she possessed was a cap. So she kept putting her head in at the door, and nodding and nodding.

"For my part," she said, "I can't be everywhere at once." Thus they all tried to make the young man believe that the household was well-to-do.

A wedding among the Poles may certainly be said to hold its own among the more entertaining of marriage customs. There fun and profit are strangely mingled in the marriage festivities, for the bride depends upon the wedding festival for her dowry, and rarely fails to get enough to enable her to begin housekeeping with comfort.

After the wedding feast a dance is in order, and at that dance every man who would distinguish himself must, once in the evening at least, claim the bride for a partner. The honor of dancing with her, however, is not to be obtained lightly. The aspirant must win the privilege, and pay for it.

In one corner of the room the mother of the bride has taken up her position, with a plate

in her lap. The wise woman has chosen that plate carefully. It is made after the plan of an eating-house coffee-cup, and would not justly be described as frail.

The gallant who wishes to dance with the bride—and, as has been said, all are in honor bound to do so—must pull out a piece of silver and throw it into the plate. Not until he has succeeded in breaking or chipping that almost invincible piece of crockery has he won the honor he seeks. Few succeed in making an impression upon the plate for less than a sum equal to fifty cents of our money.

The money thus accumulated goes to the bride, and not unusually amounts to seventy-five or one hundred dollars, even where the crowd is apparently as poor as it can well be. This sum, in a rural district of Poland, is enough to start the young couple fairly in housekeeping.

HOW THEY MARRY IN CHINA

Mrs. Archibald Little tells the story of love, courtship and marriage in China in the Lady's Realm. She says there is theoretically no love-making in China. In all classes of life marriages are arranged by middle-men or middle-women, and the young people do not even see each others face till the wedding day. Marriage is regarded as a necessary duty in China, and the man who does not marry is called "a crooked stick." The bride becomes virtually the unpaid servant or lady-help of her mother-in-law, to pacify whom the husband affects dislike or indifference, even if he does not feel it. The marriage customs in Canton, she says, are particularly indelicate, but perhaps worse still in the wild west, on the Kweichow border. But all through China the Christian Chinese are trying to modify the wedding observances so as to make them a little more modest. When bride and bridegroom "sit down together on the bridal bed, each tries to sit on the others dress, as the one who does so is supposed to rule." There are no religious rites connected with a Chinese wedding. Mrs. Little says that in place after place one hears of societies of girls pledged to one another not to marry, even in Yunnan, "where fathers breed pretty daughters as possible future articles of commerce." The writer bears witness to a change coming over the Chinese life. Young men are beginning to wish to see their brides before they marry. "Also young Chinese gentlemen have told me, 'Even amongst us we have husbands who are never happy unless they are with their wives.'"

The Art of Dining

Doctors say it is a sign of debility for a man to think nothing about what he eats. With all the warfare of food fads and the simple life banging about us there is not much chance of suffering from that defect. We are all either defending ourselves against the people who want us to live on a quart of hot water and two beans a day, or else passionately forcing some similar dainty diet down reluctant throats. Probably there never was a time when people were so much interested in what they eat. There are pessimistic gourmets who say that the result of this nervous interest is deplorable. Since the coming of new-fangled creeds about food, they say, appetites have grown feebler, dinners have been miserably curtailed, tastes have become coarser, and the delicate nuances of the cook's art now appreciated by few.

If we had to believe this it would be depressing. People who cut themselves off from the joys of dinner, whether ignorantly or of malice prepense, make their own existence sombre, and do their best to condemn other folks to gloom. "The pleasure of the table," said Brillat-Savarin, "does not injure other pleasures." The truth is that your true gourmet appreciates other pleasures more keenly because his mastery of the art of dining puts him in the right mood to enjoy them. Is it true, then that the race of gourmets is dying out?

The Short Dinner

No doubt, if you judge dinners by magnitude, we have forgotten how to dine. A hundred years ago even fifty years ago, the menu for a grand occasion was on a scale which seems to us gargantuan. In quantity of appetite we are degenerated. But this means that we have more skill in the art of dining, not less. Your true epicure would rather have one plat the best of its kind than munch his way through a long procession of courses which dulled his capacity for enjoyment. "A good dinner," so writes one famous French artist, "a good dinner must be short. The guests must eat, and not merely taste. They must insist that the cook shall not be too clever, and make him pay supreme respect to the flavor which the good God has given to every thing. So there must be no combinations which rob materials of their own proper character, an excess of refinement which is barbarous." Such is the modern creed. We have travelled far from the days when the Almanach des Gourmands had to assure the world that "after the third or fourth dozen oysters cease to whet the appetite."

La Cousine Moderne

But are we to assume that this is the path of decadence? Such is not the opinion of M. Escoffier, the chef of the Carlton Hotel, who, on the occasion of his jubilee celebrated last week, referred to this notion with scorn. "I often hear people say," he remarked, "that the art of cookery is decaying. This is a serious mistake, and the exercise of a little judgment is enough to prove the contrary." M. Escoffier agrees that "the stomachs of today are not those of yesterday." But he points out that modern cookery has been able to enrich its art with new preparations, which will flatter the most delicate palates. It would not be difficult to think of illustrations. For one thing, the modern cookery has been able to enrich its art products of all the world, not only of one limited country. Nearly all the fruits of the tropics serve his art. Take an example which now finds its way to the poorest mouth. The great epicures of the Directory, Cambaceres or Barras, never tasted a banana. If they are aware that they died too soon to enjoy such a plat as Croutes a la Caume, they must be suffering a cruel punishment. Then, the refinements of modern horticulture have made the cook all but independent of the seasons. For money he can have anything at any time. Again, for money the delicacies of fish, flesh, and fowl from the most distant lands can be put in all their excellence on a London table. The material at the disposal of the kitchen has been marvellously multiplied, and multiplied also are the resources of the kitchen's art. With all the inventions of the old masters he can combine his own ingenuity.

The Career of a Chef

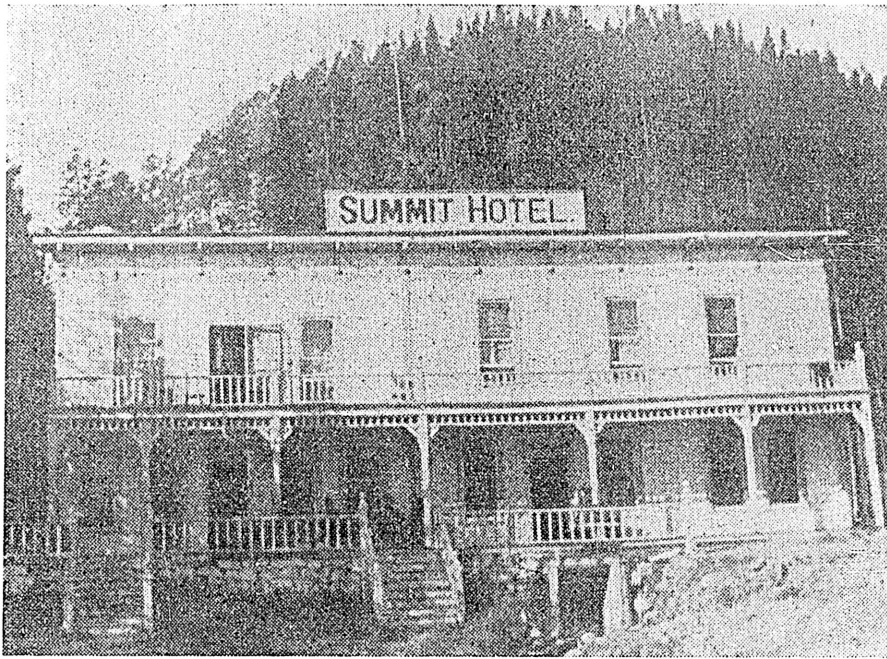
As for the Chef himself—his training was never more arduous, never more thorough. The perfect chef is no doubt, born, not made, but he requires a good deal of making. He must be caught young, and he must go through all the grades of the kitchen before he takes a position of responsibility. Take the career of M. Escoffier. In 1859, at the age of 14, he entered the kitchen of the Restaurant Francais at Nice, and he records that in those days apprenticeship was not all couleur de rose. After a while ambition took him to the Petit Moulin Rouge at Paris, where he worked at all branches of the chef's art. In 1870 he went to the front with the Army of the Rhine, and was chef de cuisine to the 2nd Section of the General Staff. He was a prisoner of war at Mainz, and then chef to the staff of Macmahon at Wiesbaden. Then, after more experience at Nice and Paris, he came to London to the Savoy, and thence to his present post at the Carlton. In these days, of course, London commands the best cooking in the world. The style of the first-class London hotel or restaurant yields to none. English people understand the art of dining well as any. They know what the best is with a certainty of taste not surpassed in Paris and they know on having it. If you want to realize your ideal dinner, you are as likely to succeed in London as any-

where. What is the ideal menu? There is none and there are many. Everyone will have his own, and perhaps, many for different occasions. Here, at least, is a work of art, perfect in its kind, the menu of the supper given by the Union des Cuisinieres, Patissiers, et Glaciers Francais, at the Monico, in honor of M. Escoffier's jubilee:

Whistable Natives
Filets de Sole Duglere
Poulet Saute Paysanne
Viandes Froides Assorties
Salade Lorette
Bombe Pralinee
Friandises

For a maxim in the planning of dinners and other important matters of life, it might be hard to find a better maxim than this of M.

Things Strange and Curious



Situated exactly at the highest point of the divide of the Rocky Mountains, on the Crow's Nest Pass division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia, the "Summit House" here pictured, and of which "Andy" Goode, a famous hunter and frontiersman, is proprietor, claims a unique distinction. When it rains in the mountains (and thunder-storms suggestive of the tropics are far from uncommon in the Rockies), the rain falling on the Eastern slope of the "Summit House" roof trickles away to join a tiny rivulet which in due process of time and evolution mingles its waters with the broad Atlantic. The water caught beyond the ridgepole flows westerly, to feed a spring-fed mountain stream—and ultimate into the Pacific sea.

Escoffier: "In life one must learn to reckon things at their true value, and only keep in one's heart what can give pleasure."

A CUSHION FOR THE MAN

Never give a man a frilly pillow. A cushion for him should be substantial, not too perishable in shade, and usually it will be advisable to get effect with least work. A pillow that is in good taste is a gray or tan colored linen taffeta or art canvas, with the seal of the college embroidered on it in the heraldic colorings. This is newer than the more garish embroideries in college tones of material, and if the case is made to button laundering is easy.

Do not use white moire or satin with rich embroideries in gold or silver thread when working for a man. If he does not use it as a footstool, some of his friends will. Equally avoid ruffles, lingerie materials, or delicate blue, pink, and violet which are unsuitable for a man's room.

Do not, however, make the mistake of thinking that any sort of pillow will do for a man. Most of them, particularly if in school or college, will be just as scornful of tinted atrocities with heads of Indians or cheap beauties as will a woman of good taste.

Where insignia are not to be used or special society colors, one of the best designs for a man's pillow is a large monogram in medallion form worked in raised satin stitch. This looks well done in self-tones with the cover; that is, if the material is a dull blue rep or cotton moire, the monogram can be in three other tones. A black outline will often heighten the effect.

"KISSING THE BOOK."

Before charging the Grand Jury at the opening of Bucks Winter Assizes the Lord Chief Justice spoke on the subject of the new Oaths Act. There had, said Lord Alverstone, been so much misunderstanding about this act that he would take that opportunity of pointing out to them what the true position of matters was, and of removing, if he could, the misapprehensions which had been circulated and expressed. Of course, they were all aware that for some time there had been a sort of public agitation against the formal act of kissing the Gospels or kissing the Bible. They had for many years and many hundreds of thousands of times seen people kiss the Book, and they had never heard of any evil consequences; but when a public objection of that kind was raised they could not complain if the Government of the day, whatever it

might be, endeavored to meet it. He thought he ought to observe that kissing the Book was no part of the original oath. The real formality and solemnity of the oath depended in the case of either the Christians or of Jews on the touching of Holy Scriptures, and, therefore, the practice of kissing the Book had in all probability sprung up by the wish that the Scriptures should be certainly touched. It gave rise, as no doubt they were quite well aware, to the ridiculous idea on the part of the ignorant people that if they only kissed their thumb they were not guilty of perjury. Therefore, from some points of view, the practice of kissing the Book might give rise to certain well-founded objections, amongst which were, as he had already mentioned, the medical objection. Under the circumstances the Government were advised, and he could see the wisdom of it, to endeavor to deal with this matter. Accordingly they brought in a Bill, now the Oaths Act, which would prevent the necessity of kissing the Book and allow people to be sworn by the use of the words: "I swear by Almighty God," followed by the words of the oath. When that Bill first came before the House of Lords it took the form of the words

Excavations in the Sudan

During the reign of the Ptolemies in Egypt there flourished in the Sudan a negro dynasty whose predecessors had acquired their arts and religions many generations before from Egyptian priests who had settled in the south. What little is known of this civilization is obscure, and, although the barbarous hieroglyphic system of writing can to a certain extent be deciphered, hardly any progress has been made hitherto with the interpretation of the cursive "Meroitic" script. Professor Garstang, who has recently made extensive explorations, says that not only has a sun temple of Ergamenes been excavated, but suggests that the discoveries indicate that the Meroitic script is to be traced to a Greek origin. It is to be hoped that Professor Garstang's finds will throw light on this obscure problem; meanwhile we may enumerate the points which are most likely to interest the general archaeologist.

The site of Meroe has long been known, and has been examined by several generations of Egyptologists since the first detailed account was given by Caillaud and Hoskins during the twenties of the last century; but, owing to internal troubles and the scarcity of labor, excavations here in elsewhere in the Sudan have necessarily been of a perfunctory character. It is presumably to be understood that the building called a sun temple of Ergamenes by Professor Garstang is a hitherto unknown structure, and in connection with this it is interesting to note that a relief of one of the contemporary temples at Naga, situated about 35 miles southwest of the town of Shendi, represents Helios seated on a throne in the conventional Egyptian style, with the exception that his head is turned full face to the spectator and is crowned with the rays after the Greek manner. It is not clear from the report whether it is the architecture or the reliefs of this temple which betray Hellenic influence, but in either case further information will be awaited with interest. The Ethiopian buildings of the Sudan hitherto known are modelled on the Egyptian style, with the exception of a small classical temple at Naga,

which, however, has arches and Corinthian capitals, and is therefore to be assigned to the Roman period. The Ethiopian king Ergamenes (the Greek vocalization of the native Arkamen), who is represented in triumphal procession on its walls, is stated by Diodorus to have been educated at the Court of Ptolemy II., probably as quite a boy, for he is known to have seized the opportunity of the disorders at the end of the reign of Ptolemy IV., about 205 B.C., to extend his dominions northwards. These evidences of Hellenic influence in Ethiopian work strikingly bear out the story of the king's Greek education. The publication of a list of Sudanese tribes will add greatly to our knowledge, if only they do not turn out to be a garbled copy of some similar older inscription in Egypt. The fact that the sanctuary was lined with glazed tiles is remarkable, and new in the annals of Sudan archaeology, but judgment must be suspended until their color and the quality of their workmanship are known.

All judgment, too, must be suspended on the claim that the Ergamenes invented the Meroitic script with an alphabet modelled on the Greek. Hitherto hardly any progress has been made with the decipherment of this script, and, as no bilingual inscription is stated to have been found, the values of the Meroitic signs investigated may be still only conjectural. With regard to the temple of Amen, Professor Sayce, who visited the site last year, noted that it was a very considerable structure, and it is interesting to know that Professor Garstang has ascertained its restoration by the later Ethiopian king Neteke-Amen. The information that "many inscriptions and statues have been found" will be welcome. Hitherto the latter have been as rare as dodos, while the more of the former we possess, in both hieroglyphic and Meroitic script, the better our chance of fathoming the strange literature of this little-known negro civilization. It is much to be hoped that excavations such as those conducted by so careful an archaeologist as Professor Garstang will considerably enrich our scanty knowledge of the archaeology and history of the Sudan.

GOSPEL OF GOOD LOOKS

Don'ts for Would-Be Beauties

Habits that mar beauty are as the little foxes that destroy the vines. There are many and small and mischievous. Madame Lina Cavalieri mentions some of them warningly for careless beauties, as signposts point the way on country roads:

Don't eat too much.
Don't chew the lips.
Don't bite the nails.
Don't sit on your foot.
Don't eat many sweets.
Don't read in a dim light.
Don't bathe in a cold room.
Don't neglect a daily outing.
Don't read or write facing a light.
Don't sleep in ill-ventilated rooms.
Don't read when the eyes are tired.
Don't read or write in a moving train.
Don't open the eyes upon a bright light.
Don't stand with the shoulders forward.
Don't stand with the abdomen thrust out.
Don't let your hands or feet remain cold.
Don't drink much wine. The less the better.
Don't neglect to bathe your feet every night.

Don't sit on the last three bones of your spine.

Don't be afraid to yawn or stretch when alone.

Don't thrust the hips far backward when you walk.

Don't sit with one shoulder higher than the other.

Don't stand with one hip higher than the other.

Don't fail to sleep as many as hours as you require.

Don't wear too light weight clothing in the winter.

Don't sleep in a room crowded with draperies and rugs.

Don't forget to visit your dentist once every three months.

Don't let the chin bury itself in the neck. Keep it high.

Don't wear tight shoes or tight gloves or tight corsets.

Don't brush or comb the hair roughly. The scalp is tender.

Don't go into the outer air directly after washing the face.

Don't be discontented. Discontent engraves ugly lines in the face.

Don't fall asleep with the features drawn in anger, worry, or fatigue.

Don't forget that the warm bath is a sedative; the cool bath a stimulant.

Don't use every new cosmetic you see advertised, or hear recommended.

Don't wear clothing so heavy that its weight drags upon the vital organs.

Don't dwell upon unpleasant things. Dismiss them if you value your beauty.

Don't allow the skin to grow dry. A dry skin is the parent of many wrinkles.

Don't rest upon large pillows. They cause round shoulders and double chins.

Don't lie down for rest with your nerves and muscles tied in small, hard knots.

Don't forget that the reclining posture is a storehouse of strength and beauty.

Don't let the muscles grow flabby. Firm muscles give the appearance of youth.

Don't lead a too regular life. A varied programme is better than an unvarying one.

Don't keep your rooms either too hot or too cold, but at an even, moderate temperature.

Don't be afraid to work, and to work hard. It is only worry mingled with work that kills.

Don't allow yourself to become ill. Every illness subtracts from vitality and adds to your apparent age.

Don't think that when you have brushed your hair your duty to your head is done. The scalp must be massaged.

Don't wriggle the feet or fingers or hunch the shoulders. Find other and less ugly outlets for your nervous energy.

Don't moisten the lips with the tongue to make them red. It will only cause them to roughen and chap.

Don't forget that the eye bath, the nasal douche, and the mouth bath are part of the daily ceremonial of cleanliness.

Don't forget for one moment that health is the basis of beauty. And build your beauty upon that only sure foundation.

Don't neglect the protection for your skin when you go out or the care for it when you come in from out of doors.

Don't think that to keep the teeth beautiful they must be brushed continually. After the daily brushing remember the mouth bath.

Don't think you are ever too tired for the night toilet. The face must always be washed and cold creamed at night if you value your complexion.

Don't, especially if you are slenderly built, permit the shoulders and chest to sink. If you are too tired to hold them up take a nap, or at least recline for a time.

FAMOUS PHRASES

Most of our great orators have been plagiarists. Even Disraeli, who coined so many phrases, borrowed his best-remembered expression, "Peace with honor," for it was used long before his time by Burke, and its real parent was Shakespeare, while Mr. Jesse Colling's famous "Three acres and a cow" was annexed from a speech by Canning.

Another neat phrase used by Mr. John Morley, "Mend it or end it," in a speech at St. James' Hall in 1884 on the House of Lords, owed its origin probably to Sir Walter Scott, who in "The Monastery" makes one of his characters say, "My fate calls me elsewhere, to scenes where I shall end it or mend it."

Many stock political phrases also which are generally attributed to statesmen have had a very different origin. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was first seen in a pamphlet by Dr. Joseph Priestley; the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, a Dublin professor, was the inventor of "Home Rule," the words "Nonconformist conscience" first made their bow in a letter sent to the Times by "A Wesleyan Minister;" Goldsmith was the father of "Measures, not men," Napoleon III. first uttered the words "Defence, not defiance;" Dickens, in "Little Dorrit," invented "Red tape;" and the "Policy of pin-pricks" first saw the light in the columns of the French paper Le Matin.

"He is a self-made man, I am told."

"Quite true; but his mother-in-law insists on making some alterations."—Tit-Bits.



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

THE GLORIFICATION OF ENERGY

In the distant days of our youth we were taught that idle hands attracted the particular attention of the powers of evil.

It may be true, though, on mature reflection, some of us may think that it is not the kind of truth it is necessary for us to impress upon children.

Idleness is not, while they are healthy, a state in which children are often to be found.

If the spirit of temptation can only succeed in evil while they are idle, it has very small opportunities in the nursery!

Some people go still further. "Laziness," we are informed, "is certainly not the vice of today."

Everyone, young and old, lives in a fever of business.

The sins to which we are prone are not such as tempt the idle, there is nothing leisured, meditative or dreamy about our faults.

Nowadays we find that everyone at least pretends to have a mighty mass of business on hand, even the people who have done nothing of importance in the whole of their lives talk as though they were managing the affairs of the universe, and rush about as if it gave them a great deal of trouble.

Of course this is a pose; but the point is that it is the pose that is fashionable at the hour.

We have quite abandoned the notion that the true aristocratic ideal was a life of untroubled and artistic ease, and indolence.

Now what we worship is the style of the telegram, the manners of the telephone!

These are supposed to indicate energy and brain.

The rattling, bustling method is the hallmark of our modern superior person.

It does not very much matter!

The glorification of energy, the multiplication of action is so no bad thing to set against the obvious loss of comfort and grace.

Also we may with confidence expect, in due course, the return of the pendulum, the full revolution of the whirling world.

Before we die a good many of us may expect to see enthroned again a languorous culture, for our adoration.

Wherefore, whether our personal idiosyncrasies incline us to love or hate the present regime of hurrying business, there is not the slightest occasion to get excited.

Only we should be careful about being deceived!

The universal scurry ought not to lead us to believe that everyone is really doing something of importance.

The general earnestness must not allow us to be persuaded that we are vastly better than the earlier generations, who chose to take time to think.

For, unfortunately a great many of us are busy about nothing in particular.

We make countless engagements and concern ourselves in innumerable affairs, for which no one is a penny the better!

Who does not know dear, strenuous people, whose whole life is, in effect, an imitation of a bird hopping from perch to perch?

Who has not been asked to help in many schemes which have no more value than a child's erection of sand!

Pleasant and not too laborious exertion for the builder, with no more public inconvenience than the temporary disturbance of a beach!

So it is. We do not trouble to think much, nowadays we just fly about (some of us literally, now!) from place to place, we do not have time to enjoy much, so energetic are we.

Mrs. Creighton, in a study of "The Art of Living," has just taken occasion to point out that while "social intercourse may be the chief pleasure of our lives, it may also provide the richest opportunities for boredom."

Again and again, under the pretence of doing some social duty, we combine to bore one another.

It seems to me both mistaken and arrogant to believe that we can give much pleasure to others when we are being thoroughly bored ourselves.

Some people give parties, while groaning over the trouble that it costs.

Others go to their parties, and groan at having to go.

Nor is social intercourse the only thing used with dreary extravagance.

People invent all sorts of societies, and then groan and grumble at the claims the societies make on them.

They start all kinds of enterprises, philanthropic and ridiculous, sensible and sentimental and then complain that they have no time to live.

There is, of course, a simple remedy for this tiresome folly, but some of us, it is to be feared, may find it very disagreeable.

We should have to THINK!

It is a painful process, especially at first.

It takes time which could always be spent more pleasantly!

It is a great hindrance to going to and fro in the world and rushing up and down it it, that occupation, which, at present, we all so much admire!

Almost its only recommendation is that it is indispensable to being the slightest use.

But then, on the other hand, it does away with the glorification of energy—as mere energy alone!

"John, dear, hadn't you been drinking when you came in last night?" "That's like a wo-

man! Just because I had some little difficulty in getting in, because I couldn't pronounce a few words, because I took off my clothes in the drawing-room, and wore my silk hat to bed, why, you rush off to the conclusion that I have been drinking."

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

I have heard it said that there has been what is vulgarly known as a slump in French models.

I can well believe that this is true, and the reason is not far to seek!

The fact of the matter is that there has

equally conscious that she looked a noodle, thoroughly unhappy and ill at ease!

It would interest me to know into how many pieces the material for that ugly gown had been cut. Every canon of art had been ignored—nay, outraged—and nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have told that dressmaker what I thought of her.

Of course a really clever woman would never allow herself to be victimized in this way, but neither men or women are invariably a concentration of wisdom!

Here is a fair lady who, has been accustomed to wear ordinarily made tailor coats and skirts, a simple little afternoon frock, and un-



A Beautiful Evening Gown of Silver-Grey Ninon and Lace

been made an attempt to foist upon us a type of gown which we will not accept.

How many women do you know who will consent to wear dresses guaranteed to trip them up at every step they take?

Have you met many people who are satisfied with their appearance in gowns tied up in knots in the most inconvenient spots, or who felt that it was their mission in life to show the world how it is possible to amble along in fetters no less objectionable because they are fashionable?

A friend came to see me the other day; she has recently come into a great deal of money, and in her first joy of an enlarged spending capacity she has done a good many foolish things; amongst others she has gone to a perfectly unknown dressmaker and, as the phrase has it, has placed herself unconditionally in her hands.

I wish you could have seen the result!

She wore a very soft cashmere de soie dress with numerous folds at the hem, and a heavy bordering of fur.

Upon her head was a Brobdignagian hat, turned up well at the back, and apparently poised very unsecurely upon a very large amount of hair, which I do not remember to have noted before her sudden access of wealth!

Now, I was conscious, and she was conscious, and everybody else in the room was

obtrusive evening gowns of satin lace and so on.

She was one of the victims of the really silly French model type, the type of gown which the ordinary cultivated type of Englishwoman who knows her way about the world would never patronize in this generation, and certainly not in the generations to come.

And small reason to wonder why, having fulfilled their mission, these little jokes, on the part of a few houses, may be bought up quite cheaply at the end of the season.

Those of us who have a habit of keeping a watchful eye upon the vagaries of fashion have discovered many things; amongst others, that its autocratic influence is somewhat curtailed.

We are all quite aware that strenuous efforts have been made to put us out of love with our beloved coats and skirts, but nobody has reaped a harvest like that of the tailors this winter, and life is too full of energy, and women are too keen on their enjoyment of life and freedom to ever banish these to a secondary place.

I have seen one or two models of new coats for the spring.

These, most decidedly, are shorter than the coats we have used through the winter, just at first they strike one as being a little dowdy, but all new fashions go through a process of evolution, and by the time they have been altered just a trifle, and that "just" a most im-



portant trifle, they become a deal more popular.

The fashion seems to be all in favor of fine weaving, such as the cashmere suiting that everybody loves so much.

A great feature of the evening and restaurant gowns and dresses seems to be the sash, and as a rule this is very flimsy affair, composed often of tulle, fish-net, or filmy metal gauze.

Scarves of mouselline play a pretty part, and they are seen to advantage upon young girl's dance frocks, as well as upon the more sumptuous attire of the chaperoning mammas.

It is rather amusing to know that almost every woman one meets nowadays is wearing straight heels to her boots.

There is no doubt this comes from the fashion for pedestrianism.

The cult of the figure is in the air, and the cult of the complexion still more so, and consequently exercise is the order of the day.

Another thing about the newest boots and shoes is their length, really some are so long that it reminds one of mediaeval times, and if the feet inside them were the shape their covering implies they would be monstrosities indeed!

And this curious part is that whereas at one time the smaller a woman's feet were the more beautiful were they considered, now we do not seem to mind how large they look, so that they appear narrow!

Such is Dame Fashion, that female tyrant!

POULTRY FARMING FOR LADIES

Early Chickens

Every poultry-keeper who makes it a part of her duty to rear chickens for table should spare no effort in getting the youngsters hatched as early as possible. It is the "first crop" that pays, and the sooner that crop is realized the better. There is also another reason why strenuous endeavors should now be made to secure a good flock of table chickens, and it is this: A little later on—say, in March or April—the rearer's whole attention must be given to the production of pullets for laying next autumn and winter, so that before that business comes on we can, or should, produce as many birds as possible for direct market purposes. There are so many beginners who are now beset with the troubles of hatching and rearing these early chickens that I need make no apology for offering them a few timely hints upon the subject. But before proceeding further, I would impress upon all novices the fact that it is essential to begin with the right stock before satisfactory results can be achieved. A fowl that has qualities adapted for table use will not only be a more respectable article on the table than one which has no such qualities, but it will cost less to rear and fatten. One of the best of modern pure breeds for this work is the Faverolles. This is a French fowl, which was made from a combination of Dorking, Houdan, and Brahma blood. That is to say it embodies the excellent table properties of two of our most famous breeds, and of the Houdan, which for so long has stood unrivalled in the French markets. The Faverolles is hardy, and a good layer. As a chicken it grows rapidly, plumps well at an early age, and it will do on most soils or situations. There are also some useful cross-breeds which the rearer of table-poultry can adopt with confidence. Almost any of our heavy breeds mated with an Indian Game, Houdan, or Creve Coeur cock will produce good progeny for table use, which will give infinitely more satisfaction than would those same breeds, such as Orpingtons, Wyandottes, or Rocks, in a pure state.

Having selected the right material with which to go to work, the next matter of importance to consider is the means of hatching, and it is scarcely necessary for me to explain the great advantages of an incubator over the old-fashioned hen. The latter has her uses on such occasions; for instance, when only a few eggs are available at a time, and there are not enough to fill an incubator. But whenever the hatching of chickens is made a serious business, the artificial method of both hatching and rearing is beyond all question superior to the other one.

Of course, an unreliable incubator is a very bad investment, and cheap machines must be avoided. But in these days, when the

prices of the very best have been so reduced that they are within the reach of every one, there can be no excuse for not going in for a reliable article. Incubators are now generally made in two patterns—viz., the hydros, or those heated by a tank of water, and the atmospheric, or hot-air kinds. The former have for a long time been the most popular in England, but the latter, which are the favorites in America, and which were first imported from that country, are now almost universally used. There is practically no difference between the two if we are to judge by hatching results, but I often, think the atmospheric give less trouble than the hydros.

In selecting an incubator, one that has an egg capacity of fifty or sixty is a useful size for winter work. Smaller machines are not economical from a commercial point of view. Very much depends upon the place in which the incubator is worked, and many failures at this season may be put down to the temperature of the operating-room, which is often too low for successful hatching.

It does not matter how well a machine may be constructed to withstand the effects of the outside atmosphere, even the very best are susceptible to the rise and fall in temperature. One should therefore select a place for the incubator that has as even a temperature as possible, and any room that falls below 45 degrees should be avoided. Generally speaking, it is possible to ward off the evil effects of a low outside temperature by raising that of the egg-chamber about one degree whenever the former falls below the normal, but even then the best results can never be expected. It is wisest to put the incubator in a room where the average winter temperature is not below 50 degrees, where the ventilation is sufficient and the air rather dry than the reverse. There would be fewer complaints made against incubators if amateur operators paid more attention to the eggs they used. In the first place, it is impossible to hatch strong chickens from eggs laid by sickly or badly-managed parents. Two-thirds of the cases of "dead in shell" can be traced to that cause alone. Another important matter to bear in mind in artificial incubation is the freshness of the eggs used. Up to the third or fourth day an egg may be considered quite fresh enough, but after that the strength of the egg will begin to diminish in proportion to the length of time the egg is kept before being incubated. There is only one other point which I will mention here in this connection, and that is the necessity for an ample airing of the eggs during incubation. I am convinced that many a novice would realize not only better hatching results, but stronger chickens, if he would be less fearful of chilling his eggs, and allowed them at least as much as the "book of directions" supplied with the machine tells him to do.

RECIPES FOR SWEETS

An Old-fashioned Treacle Pudding

is very popular in the nursery. Grease a pudding-basin, make a good suet crust with ½ lb. of flour, a teaspoonful of baking-powder, and a ¼ lb. of suet; make into a stiff paste with water, roll out thinly, and line the basin. Mix a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs with a little grated lemon-rind, and put a layer of treacle in the basin, sprinkling some crumbs over, cover with a round of thin paste cut to fit, pressed well in at the sides, add another layer of treacle and crumbs, more paste, and so on, till the basin is full; cover with a floured cloth and boil for three hours.

Pastry in all forms will be useful—fruit tarts, open jam tarts, boiled fruit puddings and "rolly-poly," jam puffs, and many kinds of cheese cakes and tartlets. Of this order is

Open Blackberry Tart,

for which either fresh or bottled blackberries (or, indeed, any kind of bottled, or tinned fruit) can be used. Mix together 6 ozs. of flour, 2 ozs. of corn-flour, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, and 1 oz. of castor sugar; rub in 3 ozs. of butter, and make into a paste with a teaspoonful of milk; roll out, and line a greased tin or deep plate with it, fill the middle with a greased paper with rice in it, to keep the shape, and bake to a pretty brown. Remove the paper of rice, put the case on a dish, fill with the stewed blackberries, and cover with whipped, sweetened cream.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

BAIT—BITES—AND A BLANK

(By Richard L. Pocock)

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Confession is good for the soul. There was a time, many years ago now, when I wanted trout, and I wanted them badly—and I fished with bait. I was chechiaco, and had made the usual mistakes of the young Englishman coming out to Canada to make his fortune in the way of outfit; for instance, I had spent a few of my last remaining sovereigns, after buying my ticket from Liverpool to Vancouver, in purchasing what the gunsmith in Edgeware Road had assured me was the very best of all weapons to take into the dangerous wilds of the great unexplored West, a 50.110 Winchester, at the same time carefully leaving at home all my rods and fishing tackle.

Stopping off at Nelson, I speedily discovered that a somewhat lighter piece of artillery than the half-inch shoulder cannon would have been more suitable for picking off the head of the blue grouse and fool-hens, which was all the use I found for a rifle within easy distance of the Kootenay capital, and later I came to realize that I had made a big mistake in not bringing out the old rods I knew and loved.

It was in the spring of the year. Fortune had prevented me from making one more of the usual mistakes of the new chum Englishman, and bringing out a considerable amount of money with which to purchase nothing more tangible than experience and a more advanced knowledge of human nature; therefore I found myself within a very short time of landing in the country being initiated into the mysteries of prospecting for mineral by an old-timer, who, for a grubstake, had condescended to act the part of initiator.

To break me in easily, this old man, with the foxiness of his kind, had decided that a short trip down the Kootenay river and camps by the riverside would be likely to lead to the discovery of mines rivaling the Silver King in richness, which would enable us both to return to the Old Country as capitalists of distinction.

Truth to tell, I was not quite so sanguine on this point or so intoxicated with his hot-air treatment as he appeared to fondly imagine, but the open-air life was what I had always hankered for, and for a week or two I was gloriously content.

There was just one crumple in the rose leaf. What man who ever was a fisherman, or ever hoped to be, could look on that glorious Kootenay and not be itching to wet a line? The old man was careful to explain to me that it would not do to go at the prospecting business too hard at first, and so, when I began to make enquiries as to the fishing possibilities of the river, and had peeped over the edge of a rocky bank into the depths of a transparent pool, and seen the beauties swimming close below me, he had no objections to make to my suggestion that I should take a day off to walk into town and get some fishing tackle, with which to try for some of those trout which I wanted, and wanted very badly.

When, however, I began to ask about the best kind of flies to get, I speedily brought upon myself the full force of his contempt. Flies were not what was wanted at all; they were alright for the "dudes" who fished for sport, they could fool with flies if they wanted to, but what we wanted was fish, and fish we should not get with flies, but fish we undoubtedly would get, and all we wanted, with bait. So I was enjoined to get a line and some bait hooks, and he would guarantee that, with a pole cut from the bush and some grubs from a rotten log, I would be able to get all the trout I wanted. It was against my principles, but he knew the country and the country's fish, and I was anxious to learn what he could teach me in other matters, and did not want to offend him; also for financial reasons I did not want to buy a new fly-rod, and fly-fishing with a "pole" seemed to my mind the thing impossible; therefore I was obedient and yielded.

The Nelson stores in those days carried less full and up-to-date lines than they doubtless do in these days, and in the first store in which I tried I could only buy half-a-dozen hooks of the size I wanted tied on gut. At another store I obtained another half-dozen, and, thinking these sufficient, started back on my eight-mile tie-counting walk to camp. I felt a little guilty next morning as I started out for the pool where I had seen the big ones lazily swimming in the clear water armed with a heavy pole and a tight line innocent of any more gut than that tied to the hook, and with a liberal supply of fine fat white grubs, which the old man had dug out of an old log while I was away in town after the tackle. I was a bait fisherman; it was a fall from grace, but it was a fall which speedily brought a chastening of spirit. I impaled my first grub and dropped him carefully and hopefully into the water. The currents of the eddy seized him and whirled him about a second or two, when a silver streak shot through the water, and he disappeared. I struck, and the line tightened. The gut was strong, the pole was ditto, and my instructions were to "yank" him up onto the bank, and not to play around with him and lose him. I compromised on the "yank" by substituting a steady pull, and the fish went his way and the hook came mine; my first Kootenay trout had been hooked and lost. The old-timer snorted out criticism of a lurid and picturesque nature while I took the hook in my hand and turned to pick out a fresh juicy grub. The explanation was at once obvious and at variance with the aforesaid criticism; the hook being badly

tempered, had pulled out straight from barb to shank.

A second hook was tied on, a second grub impaled, a second silver streak repeated the performance of the first, and—the same thing happened.

At the next bite, which came speedily as the other two, I tried to be a little more gentle in my handling of the fish; the old-timer had exhausted his vocabulary and was coming round more to my way of thinking. His first cry had been "Yank him, yank him!" Now it was "Easy boy, easy does it!" But that trout was a Kootenay rainbow, and a large one, and however easy I might want to go, he was of a different way of thinking, and he remained with his brethren while I once more examined the hook, to find the same result. The old-timer breathed hard, and delivered himself of the most artistic and carefully-thought-out piece of profanity I had ever heard, and having thus relieved himself, requested me to "let him have a try." He carefully selected a hook from the second package while muttering benedictions on the head of the unfortunate who had manufactured the first lot, and, selecting two fat grubs, cast his hook upon the waters, saying that he would have a big one that time. He did; in the clear water we saw the father of that particular trout family hurtle past one of his lesser descendants and seize the bait. Mr. Oldtimer struck, yanked, and rolled on his back, while the line whistled through the air behind him like a whip-lash. His stock of language had run out, and he was reduced to the reiteration of one short, but mild, that is comparatively mild, monosyllable.

There was a little variation this time; the hook had not pulled straight out, it had broken off short at the bend. This hook-maker had gone to the other extreme and over-tempered his hooks.

We sought fresh ground in the hope of hooking rather smaller fish, but it was not to be a fish supper for ours that day. Every hook from one store bent out straight, and every hook from the other broke off short; the temper of the hooks was not as it should have been, and the temper of the fishermen was very far also from what it should have been as we wended our way back to camp without a single trout, but with a resolution firm planted in the breast of one at least never again to try such base methods for such worthy foes, when it was possible to try conclusions with them by methods more worthy both of them and of a sportsman.

NATURE AND THE SPORTSMAN

It has become a commonplace of our conceptions of the sportsman and the ways in which he walks to credit him with an uncommon love of nature and an unusual appreciation of the secrets which nature guards from uncurious eyes. Few respectable writers on any form of sport would venture to leave out of their account some decent pen service to the allurements of field and moor and river and covert side. It is true that the hunting run has yet to be described in terms of aestheticism. Even the novelist of the hunting field does not invest the thruster with a poet's power to absorb and appreciate in one masterly "coup d'oeil" the magic tracery of new-bared boughs, the great figures of the boles of trees, or the shafts of light piercing the covert, and the wonderful "values" which the Great Artist can put into His skies. We have not yet got so far as that. But Nature, in Whistler's phrase, is creeping up. She is at least at the girths of the plain-flapped saddle. She has overtaken the angler, the shooting man, and the golfer in their habits as they live. To deem them nature lovers with a passion of worship has become as much a part of orthodoxy as to call sportsmen—as, indeed, they for the most part are—the kindest and most humane of men.

Yet the heretics are bold enough, and a rude iconoclasm has not hesitated to bring its crowbar smashing upon this idol, which common consent has fashioned of the sportsman nature-lover. Iconoclasm has said, pretty roundly, that all this is so much shoddy, a monstrous sham in the great world of shams. Indeed, scarcely was the conception of the sportsman as a man with an energetic soul fairly established than its propriety was questioned and its position assailed. Your angler—so iconoclasm roars—has no soul above the gaff or landing net. His eyes are glued to the river. His heart is in his waders. Your "gun" cares for nothing but scientific slaughter. He only demands difficult birds, and many of them. He is a superior butcher, with the butcher's vision. Your golfer has all his essence centred on a small white ball. He hits the ball as far or as accurately as he can. He then walks after it, and his mind is so concentrated on the possibilities of disaster, which—with the hole—he has "opened up," his ambitions are so wholly occupied with an economy of strokes, that he would never notice a new Heaven and a new earth yawning before him, unless he mistook them for a new and particularly fiendish pot bunker. Your motorist is little other than a maniac with all the windows of the soul he has opening to the ground, upon the speed gauge. Such are the blows of cold clear logic with which iconoclasm besets this pleasant image of the sportsman as one who finds half his pleasure and more than half his profit in that silent communion with nature which is the most precious boon that life can offer life, and which casts upon death-dealing the glamor of a high romance.

Let us, then, examine, with the impartiality which momentary detachment brings, the

bearings of this matter. For the purposes of investigation there are three characters which lend themselves especially to cross-examination. These are the angler, the shooting man, and the golfer. These are the men who have the fullest opportunity for mingling with their ruder energies the fine flower of artistic appreciation. Out of them all the fisherman is the chief. He it is who is, by repute, most addicted to a sentimental nature-worship. He it is who claims for his sport these more gentle influences. He who most often stars the literary essays in which he recounts the destruction he has wrought with passages devoted rather to water-ousels than to trout, rather to the habits of the otter than to the hate of fly, more particularly to the varied life which teems around him, to the fragrance of the moor and the lushness of the water-meadows than to the serious purposes of the inexact science of angling. No wet fly man ever returned from a day on a moorland burn without remembering to drag in the curlew's lonely cry. No man ever waited for the southern three-pounder to come up again without, in theory, being very observant of the meadow-pipit who piped at his side. The fisherman really believes, or has been induced to believe, that he has a soul above the mere capture of fish. It is not only the dry fly purist, the educated angler who is more concerned to rise the educated trout than to see him on the table—in part, perhaps, because the educated trout is not invariably the best of eating—who boasts this superior soul. His ruder colleague of the north and the west makes a similar claim. He, it is true, fishes frankly for the pot. But, if we may believe him, he fishes also because the world is so very beautiful.

Now, these are laudable convictions. Are they also honest? Not, I think, wholly so. It must indeed be a dead heart which is not stirred by the breath of spring upon the uplands, or by the opening of the flow of summer in the water meadows of the vale. The angler whose business takes him to the uplands in spring and to the water meadows in later May and June is aware of the feast that is spread before him. He does care for the sights and sounds and scents by which he is surrounded. But his appreciation is always subordinate to his determined purpose. It is accidental. He is there because he is angler, not because he is nature-lover, and his love of nature is the consequence of his love of sport. It is very difficult to separate judicially the limits of his emotions. But we may say that nearly all day his eyes and mind are far too much occupied with the minutiae of his sport or art to be consciously concerned with the elements of nature. It is good, he feels, to be alive in such a world as he gives a hitch to the strap of a heavy basket and sets his face along the mountain track to trudge home, or turns his back upon the darkened river and takes the path across the meadows. But the satisfaction is not to be dissociated from his sport. It is likely that he would feel only bored if the rod were not in his hand. His knowledge of wild things and wild ways, of trees and flowers, may be very crude and limited. Because the irresistible impulse, the "amabilis insania," urges him to patient study of fish life—and death—it by no means follows that he is driven in the same way to any real study of the ways of nature. And if this be true, as I think it is, of the angler, it is more true of his colleagues. There is, for instance, little opportunity for a gun's indulgence in aesthetic satisfactions. If he is to shoot well, if he is to shoot safely, and with a proper consideration for others, there is demanded from him a continual concentration on the matter in hand. His nerves and senses must be always under control, his eyes must be keen, and his mind must be so fully occupied with the positions of other guns and beaters, with the marking of birds, and with the swift decisions necessary to success, that no room is left for errant fancies. No man can walk up partridges as one of a line of guns and beaters, and yet treat the excursion as a botanical survey. Even during the leisure that comes either whilst waiting for the cries of "mark" that are the preface of shooting, or between the taking up of a stand in covert shooting and the first rabbit that steals out well in advance of the beaters' approach, there is no place for relaxation of the mind and interest. It is, of course, true of the shooter that his pleasure is insensibly enhanced by his surroundings. But with him, even more than with the angler, these things are subordinate to the immediate purpose of his being. As for the golfer, the torments of his soul if he be off his game, and the anxieties that still shadow him if he be on it, shut out from his vision what does not actually obtrude itself between himself and the ball. He may be conscious of the may in bloom on an inland course, or of the heather that grows on a seaside-green. He may notice the early appearance of some flower of the field even as he walks up to his ball. But he notices these things out of the tail of a fixed and largely unseeing eye. Nature and the full air add enormously to his pleasure. But he enjoys them because he wishes to play golf. He does not play golf because he wishes to enjoy them. If that were so he would become a week-end tramp.

Then we may say that there is a great deal of exaggeration in the claims to nature worship made on the sportsman's behalf. Yet it would be just as gross an exaggeration to deny altogether his simple delight in simple beauties. Sir Edward Grey has written in his book on "Fly Fishing": "Though some of our feeling about the conscious enjoyment of birds and other forms of life may be mere fancy, it is altogether true that there is an ecstasy about the first warm days of spring which cannot be resisted, and we cannot tell how much comes from within and how much from without us." That is an honest and a true saying. The sportsman is not usually an absolute aesthete. He is too good a craftsman for that. He has his own business, which exacts close attention. But he cannot be an utter Philistine. Nature will not allow that.—Guy C. Pollock in 'The Field'.

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BIG GAME HUNTING IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA

In the smoke-room of an African liner one occasionally hears told with the utmost modesty, and often only when a good dinner has loosened the young hunter's tongue, scraps of tales that throw some light on the dangers and fascinations of the big game hunter's life in the tropical world.

One big fellow, when pressed, owned reluctantly that he was rather lame in one knee on account of the inaccuracy of his shot at a charging buffalo. His second shot was not sufficient to finish the great brute, and he had a more than anxious time hanging on with his full weight to one of the buffalo's horns to save himself from being gored to death. Only a native hunting knife and a long arm enabled him to free himself by a full stroke—stabbing his enemy through the heart. Had he been a light weight—had his knife not been handy—had his shots not been so well aimed—had the buffalo's full charge caught him in the first place, he would not have been with us to relate his adventures.

Another time he told us that his having been an old rugby three-quarters had just pulled him through on one occasion. An enraged elephant charged him, and the shot had not proved fatal. The elephant spread out its two great ears to their utmost width. Its rattling scream was terrifying; its trunk was raised with blood pouring from it, and it was only by swerving, dodging, twisting, and doubling that the hunter kept out of reach until, watching over his shoulder, he got in a fatal shot at close quarters. He said that he never worried much about dodging elephants so long as he had any trees to assist him.

It requires no small presence of mind to keep cool and work out your theory whilst running full speed zigzag across a bog; but the real big game man is coolest when danger is greatest.

Our hunting companion owned that he hated hearing the lion's sinister breathing around the fires at night; the distinctive leonine noise when he smells blood, just when one feels very tired and sleepy, is disquieting, to say the very least, especially when one has seen the daring of the animal. He will spring on to his victim, carry him off through the bush, and finish the greater part of a human carcass. The lion's habit of coming back the next night to finish a head or leg of any dainty portion left over, is often his death knell, as one can then await him up a tree.

A man-eating lion is certainly the most cunning animal in the world, daring any danger, appearing just where least expected, and capable of totalling terribly long lists of victims before being killed.

A wounded lion, unlike a leopard, attacks openly and is often spoken of as a "man," to the disparagement of the "slinking" wounded leopard, which springs upon its victim from unsuspected retreats and takes the hunter unawares.

Hunters usually only shoot lions when they are forced to do so in self-protection. They are busy after elephants, for their valuable tusks, £50 being quite a small price to get for a pair containing over 100 lbs. of ivory.—Empire Gazette.

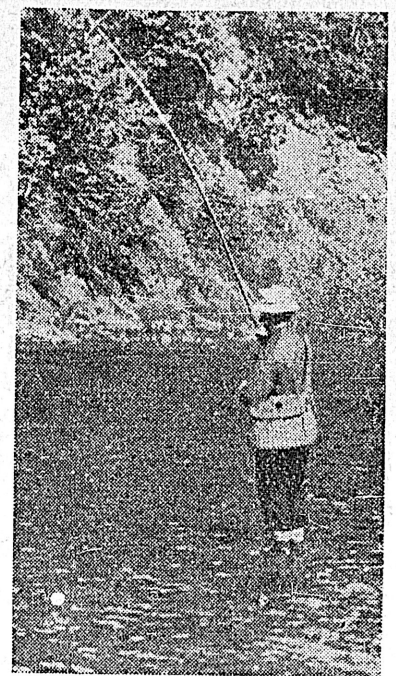
READING FROM THE OLD MASTER

Angling as an Art

Piscator. O, Sir, doubt not but that Angling is an art; is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial Fly? a Trout! that is more sharp-sighted than any Hawk you have named, and more watchful and timorous than your high-mettled Merlin is bold; and yet, I doubt not to catch a brace or two to-morrow, for a friend's breakfast; doubt not therefore, Sir, but that angling is an art, and an art worth your learning. The question is rather, whether you be capable of learning it? for angling is somewhat like poetry, men are to be born so: I mean, with inclinations to it, though both may be heightened by discourse and practice; but he that hopes to be a good angler, must not only bring an inquiring, searching, observing wit, but he must bring a large measure of hope and patience and a love and propensity to the art itself; but having once got and practised it, then doubt not but angling will prove to be so pleasant, that it will prove to be, like virtue, a reward to itself.

Venator. Sir, I am now become so full of expectation, that I long much to have you proceed, and in order that you propose.

Piscator. Then first, for the antiquity of Angling, of which I shall not say much, but only this; some say it is as ancient as Deucalion's flood; others, that Belus, who was the first inventor of godly and virtuous recreations, was the first inventor of Angling; and some others say, for former times have had their disquisitions about the antiquity of it, that Seth, one of the sons of Adam, taught it to his sons, and that by them it was de-



Sportsman's Calendar

APRIL

Sports for the Month—All game fish now in season:

Trout of all kinds, spring salmon, steel-heads, grilse, bass, char, etc.

Geese may be shot, but not sold.

April is one of the best months for bear and brant.

N.B.—Visiting non-resident anglers must take out a license to fish in British Columbia waters.

rived to posterity: others say that he left it engraven on those pillars which he erected and trusted to preserve the knowledge of the mathematics, music, and the rest of that precious knowledge, and those useful arts, which by God's appointment or allowance, and his noble industry, were thereby preserved from perishing in Noah's flood.

These, Sir, have been the opinions of several men, that have possibly endeavored to make angling more ancient than is needful, or may well be warranted; but for my part, I shall content myself in telling you that angling is much more ancient than the incarnation of our Saviour; for in the Prophet Amos mention is made of fish-hooks; and in the book of Job, which was long before the days of Amos, for that book is said to have been written by Moses, mention is made also of fish-hooks, which must imply anglers in those times.

But, my worthy friend, as I would rather prove myself a gentleman, by being learned and humble, valiant and inoffensive, virtuous and communicable, than by and fond ostentation of riches, or, wanting those virtues myself, boast that these were in my ancestors; and yet I grant, that where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person; so if this antiquity of angling which for my part I have not forced shall, like an ancient family, be either an honour or an ornament to this virtuous art which I profess to love and practise, I shall be the gladder that I made an accidental mention of the antiquity of it, of which I shall say no more, but proceed to that just commendation which I think it deserves.

And first, I shall tell you what some have observed, and I have found it to be a real truth, that the very sitting by the river's side is not only the quietest and fittest place for contemplation, but will invite an angler to it; and this seems to be maintained by the learned Peter du Moulin, who, in his discourse of the fulfilling of Prophecies, observes, that when God intended to reveal any future events or high notions to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts, or the sea-shore, that having so separated them from amidst the press of people and business, and the cares of the world, he might settle their mind in a quiet repose, and there make them fit for revelation.

AN ANGLER'S TROUBLE

O the tangles, more than Gordian, of gut on a windy day! O bitter east wind that bloweth down stream! O the young ducks that swimming between us and the trout, contend with him for the blue duns in their season! O the hay grass behind us, that entangles the hook! O the rocky wall that breaks it, the boughs that catch it; the drought that leaves the salmon-stream dry, the floods that fill it with turbid, impossible waters! Alas for the knot that breaks, and for the iron that bends; for the lost landing-net, and the gillie with the gaff that scrapes the fish! Izaak believed that fish could hear; if they can, their vocabulary must be full of strange oaths, for all anglers are not patient men. A mullion on the trout that "bulge" and "tail," on the salmon that "jiggers," or sulks, or lightly gambols over and under the line. These things and many more, we anglers endure meekly, being patient men, and a light world fleers at us for our very virtue.—Andrew Lang.

Page for the Young Folks



Lord Kitchener has gone to England through the United States. He has been called home on important business. There are few people in Canada who would not have tried to see the great general whose victories in the Sudan and in South Africa and whose services in India have made him famous. This would have made it hard for him to travel quickly through this country. Besides, Lord Kitchener is not a man who asks or even wishes for admiration.

He has been doing some very hard and valuable work in Australia. He has examined into the condition of the army and navy of the Commonwealth and he does not think that the Australians could defend themselves, if attacked, till ships and soldiers could arrive from Great Britain or wherever reserves might be stationed. He tells the people that every man should be a trained soldier and he shows them how the training can be gained. He would have the boys begin as cadets

of from 12 to 14 and drill regularly till they are 26. Most Australians are fine riders and are, Lord Kitchener says, active, lithe and intelligent. It is very plain that he thinks our Australian cousins are the stuff out of which good soldiers are made. If, as is most likely, the Parliament of Australia acts on the advice of this great general, the Australian army will not only help to defend their vast country but will be a great source of strength to the Empire.

that the owners are erecting the rooms because there are so many tourists coming to Victoria.—Andrew Smillie.

I noticed that some roses have the outside petals drooping a little way down the stem, and the others were closed altogether. I think that the petals droop down because they have no more petals on the outside to protect them, and the others are all closed tightly together.—Lettitia Matthews.

I noticed while looking at the stove the hot air quivering and rising. This is because the hot air is lighter than cold air and it so rises.—Valdemar Bendrodt.

I noticed that the tulip is full of pollen dust around the stamens which have pollen dust on the top. I conclude that this must be done by winds blowing into the tulip and blowing the pollen dust about.—Ella Simpson.

I noticed on some of the fences a round tin thing. I think it is to put the paper in when it is raining to keep it from getting wet.—Mikred Sparks.

I observed that there are hard lumps of clay on the beach like stone. I think it is with getting knocked about so that it makes it hard.—T. Temple.

Seniors—No. 4

I have noticed that cats always fall on their feet. I think this is so they will not hurt themselves.—Norma Clark.

I noticed when they were making a pavement sidewalk, that the space left for the meter was nicked or had pieces taken out of it. This, I suppose, is to hold the cement firmer as it is put around it.—Robert Irvine.

I have noticed that the mountains look very near when it is going to rain. I think it is because the clouds are hanging very low.—Agnes Stewart.

I have noticed on Niagara Street there are a lot of long pipes covered over with wide tarred tape. The reason for this, I think, that it is there to protect the pipes.—Mildred Cuthbert.

I observed a very peculiar tree one day. The trunk grew for about two feet and then divided into two parts. The two parts twisted round each other and then came together about three feet higher.—Henry Gosse.

Last summer I had the opportunity of seeing a bush fire. I noticed that the flames rushed up the bark of the trees and the top burned much more rapidly than the bottom. I therefore have concluded that higher up there is more draft.—Sadie E. Craig.

I notice the lily droops her head. I think this is to protect the stamens and pistil from getting spoilt by the rain.—Lillian Martin.

I observed that when the wild tulip is picked it takes a longer time to come out than when it is in the ground. I think there is something in the ground that makes it come out quicker.—Marjorie Taylor.

In autumn the trees let their leaves fall. Some of the leaves fall around the tree and keep the roots warm.—Helen Murray.

I observed that the lakes and streams are very high this year. I think this is because of such a very wet winter.—Madge Durlak.

I have noticed that toads have a very long narrow tongue, with a lot of little pricks on it. I think it is so made, so that it may be sure to catch any insect which may be in its way, and also that it may catch them quickly.—Irene Wagner.

I notice that when it is raining the water runs down the pavement and forms little puddles. I conclude that this must be that the pavements are not laid properly but in some parts they slant down and then up again.—Ella M. Simpson.

I noticed that when you turn on the electric light and you look at it, it dazzles your eyes. I think it is because it has a very strong power.—Gertrude Murray.

I have noticed that all birds have down under their feathers. I suppose the reason is that the down is to keep them warm while the feathers shed the rain off.—Erva Marwick.

I observed that the wire the trolley of the car runs on is copper. I conclude from this that they have copper because it does not rust.—Freda Watt.

I observed when riding home on my bicycle that the tar blocks on Government Street, opposite the Post Office, had swollen and risen up in little mounds. I think this is because water has got under and between them, and caused them to swell.—George O. Weiler.

While fishing at Stanley Falls, Alberni, last summer, I observed the salmon all battered and bruised struggling against the swift current. Some of them fell back to die at the foot of the falls, but some of the stronger ones got up to spawn in the higher waters above.—Forrest Kerr.

When I visited the Seattle Fair, I noticed in one of the buildings a fishing boat. On one of its sides was a barrel for fresh water, to be hung in the sea. I suppose the reason is to keep the water cool.—Gordon Marwick.

As I was walking along the Dallas Road I noticed some of the rocks are covered with barnacles, which I think must be some kind of shellfish.—Hazel Cole.

I noticed that a bird had built its nest in a holly tree. I think that it built it there because no one would want to touch it when it was among the holly.—Pearl Matthews.

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Our Lookout Club



Seniors—No. 3.

I observed that when a tree is cut down and left for about a week, sap begins to run out. I conclude that the bark must keep this in the tree and also that this substance must be a kind of food for the tree.—T. Heyland.

I notice that many Chinamen are having their hair cut off. The other day I asked a Chinaman why so many of his countrymen were having their hair taken off, and he told me it was only Christians who cut their hair. I therefore concluded that the change is due to Christianity.—Sadie Craig.

While walking on the beach I noticed that the rocks at the east end were very small, while rocks at the west end are large. I think this on account of the wind.—A. Jones.

As I was walking along Government Street, the heavy new fire-engines came along, and I wondered how the horses could pull such a heavy load at so fast a speed. I enquired about it and was told that the wheels had ball-bearings in them and these made the pulling much easier for the horses.—James Pottinger.

I observed that, in a large tree next door, an iron bar was put through the two outside branches with a bolt on each end. I think it was to keep the branches from spreading out.—Henry Gosse.

In winter the glass of our windows often becomes coated with drops like dew. This shows that the glass is colder than the air in the room, and thus produces condensation of the vapor in the air.—Philly Langton.

I noticed that when a rubber comb is rubbed on a piece of cloth, it will draw a piece of cotton to it. This is caused by the magnetism in the comb.—Pearl Matthews.

I have noticed when a ship is going out to sea the first thing to disappear is the hull, and the last is the masts. The reason for this is the earth revolves so the ship and everything that is on the earth revolves also.—Margaret Woods.

I noticed on a rainy day that the north side of the telegraph poles was wet and the other side was dry, so I concluded that rain was coming from the north.—Willie Smillie.

I notice there is a cow catcher in front of the cars so that it picks up things that are on the track.—Albert Leigh.

One day I saw a man chipping pebbles in concrete with a chisel and hammer. I found out he was testing its strength. The pebbles were breaking without leaving the cement. This is said to be a good bond. This observation was not taken from Smith's Hill Reservoir.—Gordon Marwick.

I have noticed that a great many cement sidewalks sound hollow if you strike them. I think this is because when they put in the gravel and cement it is dry before they put the other cement on.—Edith Edwards.

I observed that in all meat shops the floors are covered with sawdust. This is to catch the fat and absorb the blood and thereby prevent the floor from becoming slippery or stained.—Donna Kerr.

On March 28th, I noticed when taking water from a bar, that by using a bit of a rubber tube and sucking on it the water kept on coming out, after I had taken my mouth off. This I concluded, must be caused by the suction of air.—Robert Irvine.

I have noticed that when some young plants are put out in the cold they have to have glass over them. I think it is to keep them warm.—Hazel Cole.

I observed in a certain house a stove with a stove-pipe leading from it through a second room. In the latter room, which was cooler than the former room, water leaked from the stove-pipe. The cause of this, I think, is that the wood burned in the stove has water and it ascends in the form of vapor into the cooler room where it is condensed into water.—Charlie Walls.

I have observed that the people always spray their trees in the spring. I have come to the conclusion that the reason they spray their trees in the spring is because the insects come around in the spring.—Louis Gosse.

I have observed that between ship's masts the telegraph is put. Some have six wires and some have only four. I think it is that the six wires give more power than the four wires give.—Geo. Winterburn.

The upper part of an eagle's beak is curved and sharp. I think this is so that the bird may tear the food apart easily.—Margaret Anderson.

I have often noticed that the more flowers picked off a plant all the more will grow on the plant. This I conclude is through the plant striving to reproduce itself.—G. D. Tripp.

I observed an electrician the other day wearing rubber gloves when he was working at the trolley line. I concluded that he wears them because rubber is a non-conductor of electricity.—Elmore Casey.

I have noticed that in moist places moss grows. The reason for this is that the sun does not shine on these places, therefore the moss grows.—Isabel Clack.

Since coming to Victoria I have noticed moss growing on the roofs of a great many houses, and suppose this is owing to the mild, damp winters.—Frances Hamilton.

I noticed that when the daffodil is in bud there is a papery substance covering it, green in color. I think this is to protect the bud from rain and insects. Also when it becomes a flower it seems to keep the brittle stem from breaking.—Muriel Grant.

I noticed that, especially in a greenhouse, after you move a pot there is a lot of wood bugs. I think they hide in the daytime because it is damp and dark and come out at night to eat the flowers and vegetables.—Muriel Grant.

I have noticed that some holly trees have berries while others have none. All through Nature there is male and female, and I think this is the case here. I have an idea it is the female that has berries.—Ella Jackson.

I notice that a brick foundation was painted. This keeps the damp from rotting it.—C. Alexander.

When I lived in Alberta, I saw several Blackfoot Indians pass by. I noticed on one travails a colt wrapped in blankets. I think this was to keep it warm, and also to keep it from being tired on their long journey.—Marjorie S. Spalding.

Most people mow their lawn when it is raining. I think this is because grass is easier to cut and also because the mowing machine acts when it is soft.—Mary Frampton.

I noticed that steam drills are being used where the new wharf is being built, and that on the roads, etc., the holes for blasting are drilled by hand. I concluded from this that it does not pay to use steam drills except when there is a large amount of blasting to be done.—Muriel Harman.

I observed that a cat has long whiskers. I think these are for to gauge if it can get through a small opening or not.—Fred Durick.

I notice that the Humming-bird has a very long beak. I think this is so it may easily get the sweet fluid and small insects found inside flowers, and in doing so they transfer the pollen from one flower to another.—Marjorie Hirst.

I noticed that Michigan street has been being improved by rock on the street, and boulevards. They are now removing the rock again. I have concluded they had forgot to lay the water pipes before.—Charlotte Miles.

While driving along a country road, I saw a flock of crows in a field, and in an adjoining meadow there were none. Upon closer examination, I observed that the crows were dining on the farmer's seed grain. I think crows

The Grand Trunk Pacific carried its first train load of immigrants from Winnipeg to Edmonton a few days ago.

The United States has voted an immense sum for her navy this year. She will build two new battleships of the largest size, besides several smaller ones.

Edward Payson Weston, the old man who undertook to walk across the United States and back, has almost accomplished his task. He has shown that a man who takes proper care of his body can preserve his strength for many years.

The electric light and telegraph poles are very ugly things and people have found out that they can do without them. In Victoria a beginning is to be made on Douglas Street where the wires will be laid underground.

A visitor, who was here from Fort George, tells us that the land in the valleys of the Upper Fraser and the lakes and rivers that run into it is very rich, that the climate is good and that there are minerals in the rocks. The land, too, is easy to clear.

Free gold has been discovered in the mines near the new town of Stewart on Portland Canal. D. D. Mann is building a railroad into the mines. The rails are to come round the Horn from Cape Breton and before long Mr. Mann himself will be back on the Pacific Coast.

The employees of the C.P.R. telegraph offices are to be better paid. Every one will be glad to hear that, for they all work very hard. This is a business that wants more men and women. There are not many cities in America where there are enough operators to carry on the business of the offices.

The people of Quebec will not supply the United States with pulp-wood to make paper, so the premier of the province, Mr. Gouin, says, A duty will be placed on logs going out of the province, which will make them too dear for the American paper makers to buy. Paper is one of the most important manufactures of Canada.

The government intend trying to preserve the fisheries of this province by limiting the number of boats to each cannery on the Northern rivers. Mr. Bowser thinks we should not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Wasteful ways of fishing have already done much harm.

Miss Talbot, an English lady, who visited Victoria last week, said that Victoria would be a much lovelier city if only there were gardens around all the houses as there are around the workmen's cottages in England. The boys and girls could help to plant the borders and to keep the walks tidy. They would love their homes much better if they helped to make them pretty.

A very large railroad station is to be built at Vancouver, which will serve as a terminus for the railroad being built into the city, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The first two roads have trains running into what is every year having a better right to be called the "Terminal City." The new station will be on the tide flats at False Creek.

The City Fathers are going to see that we keep our yards clean. They will give us garbage cans and send round and collect them. Then they will tow the refuse out to sea where it will do no harm. This will do much to keep us all well.

An explosion on a passenger steamer the Calrnona, caused great danger, killed one child and injured others

and a number of women. A terrible panic followed and before the people, many of whom were Russians, could be transferred to another steamer, the officers and crew of the ship had to fight the men or the boats with the women and children would have been swamped. The horrible senseless fear that seizes people at such a time often makes them more dangerous than the fiercest of wild beasts.

In every part of the city new buildings are going up. Some of these are large, handsome business blocks and beautiful dwelling houses. But there are many smaller homes where working men and their families will live. The more such pretty little places there are and the better for Victoria and the better for the families who own them.

There is no great change in the state of affairs in Great Britain, though many speeches have been made in Parliament. A resolution was passed that the Lords must not refuse to pass money bills and there has been much consultation between the Premier, Mr. Asquith, and the leaders of the Labor party and of the Irish members, who want Home Rule. There is still anxiety about the health of the King and this is felt in all parts of the Empire and in many countries of the world.

Pete Sinnett and C. Buckley are two strong, kind men who rowed 35 miles in a storm along Harrison Lake for the chance of saving the life of their fellow workman J. Hofsmeyer. The men were working in the woods when a tree fell and struck Hofsmeyer, breaking his arm and injuring his head. The nearest surgeon was at Harrison Hot Springs, thirty-five miles away. Sinnett and Buckley placed the injured man in a skiff and rowed against wind and tide to Harrison Hot Springs only to find that their poor comrade had died on the journey.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has prepared a number of farms for English settlers near the Bow River in Alberta. Ground has been ploughed and winter wheat sown, while comfortable houses and good outbuildings are ready for the farmers. The same sort of thing is being done on this island near French Creek for the Salvation Army settlers, only houses are not built. If the experiment succeeds, that is, if the farmers prosper and are able to pay the company for their farms, much more of the same kind of work will be done next year.

Just a week ago tonight, Captain Tatlow, who was for six years Minister of Finance for this province, died. On the previous Friday he was thrown from his carriage and he never regained consciousness. British Columbia will remember Captain Tatlow as a careful and honest business man, who wisely expended the public money, and as one of the first to see that her valleys were specially well suited to the cultivation of fruit.

Other people can carry on the work which he began so well, but no one in the world can take the place to his little boys and girls of their loving father.

The E. & N. Railway Company have built the railway from Wellington to French Creek and are working in the branch across the island to Alberni. Now, Mr. Marpole tells us, the company is about to begin to build from French Creek to Oyster River, a distance of fifty-eight miles. This part of the road will go through the beautiful Comox Valley and almost reach to Campbell River, where many sportsmen go every year. The company is ready to have more men and unless it can get them the work will be delayed. It is to be hoped some of the thousands of people who are on their way across the ocean will come to Vancouver Island.

The splendid timber limits between Comox and Campbell River were sold a few days ago to the Fraser River Milling Company, whose mills are near New Westminster. The great forests now owned by the company on Vancouver Island are said to be the finest in British Columbia. Some changes

in the company will be made and it will, probably, take a new name. When all the business is settled it expects to make its lumber mills the largest in the world.

In Pittsburg the bankers and councillors who joined together to cheat the citizens are being found guilty in the courts and punished. There are many, however, who are not being found out because evidence cannot be found to convict them. The person who refuses to tell the truth when asked by the court does wrong. We have got too much in the way, on this continent, of calling lying and stealing by other names. The pick-pocket is a mean thief, but he is not half as bad as the man who is paid to shut his eyes while his master's money is stolen. It does not make it a bit better when the money belongs to the people of a city or a country. The big boys should learn in school how a city ought to be governed.

The act forbidding gambling at horse races, over which there has been much debate in the House of Commons, did not pass. Many good people will be greatly disappointed. Horse racing, which used to be a sport, has now become a business and many people think it is a very dishonest business. In our own city, however, the Mayor has promised not to allow races conducted as they were last year, at the Willows track. If boys and girls grow up to believe that it is not honest to take money from any one for which fair value is not given, book-makers would not come to Victoria, and all who love horses could enjoy the sport without thinking that they were doing wrong. Until people are convinced that no man has a right to profit by another's loss it is of little use making laws against gambling.

A thousand immigrants are coming into Canada every day. Before the end of the year this will make a great change in the country. The people of the eastern provinces are still moving west. Even the habitants of Quebec have caught the fever and are taking up homes in the Saskatchewan valley. The old people of Ontario complain that their sons and daughters have left them to hire strangers or to work their farms alone. In many places in Eastern Canada, as in the United States, wasteful plans of farming have left the land poor and this has been one reason why the young people have come west. We must be careful in British Columbia that we give back to the soil what the plants have taken from it. It is small farms, well cultivated, that make a country rich. France and Denmark and Holland are among the countries in Europe that are teaching the world this lesson. Our valleys are well suited for this sort of farming and near Victoria many men are cultivating a few acres of ground very carefully.

Before the Parliament at Ottawa prorogues, the members will be asked to try to find some way of preventing dealers from getting together to keep prices up. This is done very often and lumber, fuel, meat, and many other things are sold at prices which make fortunes for the dealers and which cause much distress among those who buy. Long years ago a clever writer spoke of

"The good old rule, the simple plan, That those shall take who have the power And those shall keep, who can"

and men have not changed much since the lines were written. We put a man in prison who carries away a loaf of bread or a pound of sausages from a store without paying for it, but we do not punish the men who make thousands of poor people pay more for the loaf or the sausages than they are worth. It is to be hoped some steps will be taken to prevent such injustice being done in Canada.

Victoria is to have a doctor who will spend his whole time in trying to keep us well. He ought to be well paid and to have his orders obeyed. More than half the sickness in the world is caused by our own carelessness and ignorance and wickedness. The Medical Health Officer can force us to be careful and he can teach us but it will take another sort of physician to make us good.

Our Lookout Club



(Continued from Page 10)

On some of the chimneys, I notice there is a pipe added on the tops. This I think is to give a better draft, and to stop the stoves from smoking.—Emerson Smith.

I have noticed that the trees shed their leaves in winter. They do this so that they will not take the plant's nourishment during the winter. They also do it so that they will help the roots of the tree warm during the winter.—Margaret Wood.

I observed that on brick buildings where the drains join they usually leak and wet the bricks. The bricks nearly always look much darker than the rest. This, I think, is from constant wetting.—Kenneth MacLean.

I noticed, in Africa, that when ostriches sat on their eggs, they always rolled two or three out of the nest. However faintly you marked these eggs and replaced them in the nest, the same ones would always be rolled out. When the young ones were hatched, the old birds would break the cast-out eggs and feed them. I conclude from this, that the old ostriches knew that those eggs were infertile and so kept them, as food, for the little ones, as soon as they came out.—Enid C. Heinekey.

I noticed during a wet, windy day, that the man tending the gas lights, stood on a stool having glass legs. Glass being a non-conductor of electricity current passing through the man in case the wind might have caused a contact with the tram wire.—Donna Kerr.

I observed that blacksmiths use a different coal than the kind that is burned in grates. It is called blacksmith's coal, and needs more draft than the other kind.—A. Jones.

I notice that after a shower of rain some of the streets become very muddy. I think this is because there are not many drains to take the water away, and the cars passing over make puddles.—Marjorie Hirst.

I noticed at the end of a train of cars there are two green flags. Sometimes a train of cars is divided into sections, these two flags are to tell the engineer, of a passing train, that this is the last section of that train.—Truesdell Kent.

The squirrel is a very lively creature. It goes into every tree to get nuts. One Saturday I found two nests, one of them had four doors, one of these doors had chestnut shells all outside.—Wallace Ward.

I have often noticed that the rain makes the windows dirty. I guess it is because the rain washes the dust from the air while it is coming down.—Frances MacQuarrie.

I noticed that logs on the beach are full of holes lined with shell. I think this is caused by worms.—Ferne Dilworth.

I noticed while watching the hot water come out of the tap its color was like thin milk. I think this is because there is air in the water.—Valdemar Bendrodt.

I noticed that the young birds that are in the nests in the park have red beaks.—Florence Turner.

I have noticed that shades over the street lamps are sliding down. I think it is slipping so that the water will run off.—Lettitia Matthews.

I have noticed that the Laurel leaves are shiny on the outside, and when you put water on it, it goes greasy. I think it is to prevent the water from going through the leaf.—Mildred Sparks.

I notice that on the tops of houses there is a slant along the roof, one goes one way, and another one goes the other way. I think this is to keep the rain from staying on the roof and rotting it. The slant is there so the rain can run off.—Gladys Graham.

I noticed that the pile-driver is down by the Government wharf hammering the logs into the water in a straight line. I concluded that they are starting the new wharf for the Grand Trunk Pacific.—Andrew Smilie.

I notice that most stones are round and smooth, I think it is with rolling and getting worn with traffic.—T. Temple.

I notice a great many people are seeding their lawns. I think it is because the spring rain will make the grass grow quickly.—Ernest Greenwood.

I notice that robins when looking for food turn the side of their head to the ground then suddenly dive in their beak, and pull out a worm. I think the reason must be that they hear the worms moving underground.—Edna Marwick.

While out picking wild flowers on Saturday last, I picked a flower in bud when I had walked on a little way. I noticed that the flower was right out. This, I think, must be because the sun and the warmth of my hand had brought it out.—Mabel Turner.

I observe that all houses have gutters on the sides of the roof with pipes

leading from them. I think they are for carrying away the rain-water so that the roof will not rot so quickly.—John Wood.

While looking at the animals in the park, I noticed the wild cat has hair which forms a collar, and it also has hair hanging from its ears. I think this is a mark of distinction it has; so we can tell what kind of animal it is.—Margaret Anderson.

I have noticed that on a diving-suit, there is a wind-pipe down to the diver from the launch. On inquiry, I found that it is the air that the man breathes, and without it he would die.—George Winterburn.

Coming over the Rocky Mountains I noticed that there were a few snow and mud slides. I suppose that the sun would melt the snow and would run down on a sloping place. And when it would rain the mud would slide down. It is very dangerous for the trains.—Charles A. Kinney.

I observe that when flowers are picked in bud and placed in a room they come out much quicker than when they are out in the air. I think this is caused by the heat in the room opening the flower just as the sun does outside.—Thelma Lees.

One day when I was pouring boiling water into a glass, I felt water on my hand, and on looking to see what was the matter I found the bottom of the glass cracked. This I concluded was through the glass expanding too quickly and thus causing it to break.—Geo. D. Tripp.

I have observed that in the school rooms, the floors are all oiled, and the walls are all painted. I have come to the conclusion that the oil keeps the germs from getting in the air so as to prevent all diseases.—Louis Gosse.

When I go out to Albert Head I notice the ferns grow very large and very plentiful. I think it is because they are under big trees, and get lots of shade, and another reason is because the ground is very fertile.—Whitford Ackerman.

I have noticed that the wild purple violets in the park are turning yellow. I think this is because the bees take the honey and leave yellow dust on the flower.—Violet Fowkes.

I noticed that some daffodils have larger flowers than others have. I think the reason for this is that some daffodils have larger seeds than others.—Ethel Banner.

Nearly all trees, I notice are getting sprayed for the summer, so as to get good fruit. I think the cause of this is that if they did not spray these trees the insects would destroy the leaves and fruit, and if they were sprayed all the insects would be killed, because the substance which they use for spraying burns.—Annie Banner.

I have observed that when men are building a large building that they always dig down a bit, and put a stone foundation. I think this is so that the building will not sink into the ground, and it will make the building strong.—R. Case.

I have noticed after a few days of sunshine that it generally rains. This is because the sun draws the water up in form of vapor, and the clouds get full in the form of rain.—Blanche Cavin.

I observed that some of the boards on the school floor are worn more than others. I concluded that these were cut a different way than the others, or were not seasoned as much.—T. Heyland.

I have observed that cooks put yeast in some things, and soda and baking powder in others. I conclude from this that they wish different things to rise in a different way, or wish to make them taste better by putting different things in.—Theresa Pollock.

I have noticed that trees shed their leaves in autumn. This is I conclude because the next year where the leaf has been a branch grows, if this did not occur the tree would remain the same size.—Charlotte Miles.

I noticed a decayed heap of last autumn's leaves about a month ago. On the heap was growing some healthy looking violet plants which had evidently needed themselves. I thought that this was a very good illustration that decayed vegetable matter made good soil.—Muriel Farman.

I noticed that the beaks of some seagulls are black while others are yellow. The gulls with the yellow beaks are the largest. I think this must be a distinction between the different species.—Harold Miller.

I notice that the city engineer is thinking of building a wall in front of Dallas Road. I think it is to prevent the road from being washed away.—Tom Anderson.

I observed two blocks of cement were broken up where they were joined. They were pushed up into the shape of a roof of a house. Underneath these was a large hole which was just made

at the same time the blocks were pushed up. The cause is unknown to me.—B. Mitchell.

I have noticed that the vegetables that have been in the ground over winter, came up green again this spring.—Grace Smith.

I noticed that when it is a wet day the automobiles have chains around the wheels. I suppose the chains are put on to prevent the wheel from slipping.—Hugh Campbell.

Junior—No. 3.
I notice so many horses have been clipped lately it must be to save work in cleaning.—Tom H. Macable.

I noticed that the boys in school are always drawing boats, and the girls houses. This I think is because the boys like adventures and things that work with steam and the girls like house-cleaning.—H. W. Davey.

I have noticed that nearly all boats have rudders. I think this is to make them steer the right way.—Jeannette Rose.

I have noticed that on a sweet pea stem there are several little lumps. I think that is to keep the little insects from getting up into the flower.—Emma Nichols.

I notice that the Buttercup stalk is covered with fine hairs. I think this is to prevent the insects from destroying the stalk.—Christie Temple.

I notice when there are a lot of gnats about at night we always have fine weather the next day.—Rita Hunt.

I have noticed that an Owl cannot see in the day as well as at night. I think that is because the light is too strong for its eyes.—Olive Wilby.

I noticed in the crevices of the rocks there are flowers growing and yet there seems to be no soil. I think that dust settles there and seed has blown from some plant and grown up.—May Tripp.

I notice that it has been raining a lot lately this is so that the seeds and plants will be watered.—Birdie Hunt.

When the moon is shining on the water I have noticed the water looks like silver. I think it is the phosphorus in the water.—Violet Cole.

I notice that the duck has a broad body. I think this is to keep it high on the water while swimming.—George Calder.

I noticed the butterfly was flying around. I conclude it is a sign of summer.—Stanley Miles.

I noticed that when they put a carpet on the floor they put a kind of thick paper on first, and then they put the carpet on. I think this is to keep the draught from coming in.—Denise Vasilatos.

I noticed while I was walking along the railroad track, that there were thick planks lying under the track which are called sleepers. I think these are to keep the track from sinking.—Alan Cumine.

I notice when I am sitting in school the desks are slanting. I think that is because it makes it easier to write.—Beatrice Earnshaw.

I noticed that when the town is lit up the sky is red.—William Kerr.

I noticed that a cat has five sharp claws. I think it is to catch the rats and mice.—Cecil Harlow.

I notice that the dandelions are out. I think it is because the warm days came so soon.—Marjorie Gosse.

When any of the boats come in, if they are going out that day, they put out a blue flag.—Pearl Readings.

I noticed that more bridges are made of steel than of wood. I think this is because steel is stronger than wood.—P. Bainbridge.

I notice that when you bake potatoes that if you don't cut a piece off of each end they will burst. This is because the steam cannot get out.—Ralph Wilmshurst.

I noticed when I was on the beach in some places the sand is all curled up like a snake. I think this is caused from the clams breathing.—Reginald Reid.

I notice that the roads are narrow at a distance, that is because they are farther away.—Annie Jalland.

I notice that little girls change their warm dresses on the month of May. I think it is because the climate is warmer.—Irene Babb.

I went to the park one day and found some daffodils in bud. I left them there and a week after, I went again and they were not out yet because the weather had been so cold they did not come up. I picked a few and brought them home and put them in a vase and they came out beautifully.—Roland Legg.

I noticed that when the Frisco boats come in they do not stay so long as the other boats do. I think it is because they have not got so much freight.—D. Donaldson.

When I was gathering a few lilies last Sunday, I noticed that most of them bloom in the shade. I think it is because they are sheltered from the cold winds.—Kathleen Porter.

I notice that moss mostly grows on rocks, and I think it is because it can cling better on rock than on soil.—Gladys Porter.

On every street car there is a "flange" on the inside of the wheels.

This is to guide the wheels on the rails, and keep the car from running off the track.—Emerson Smith.

I notice that the little birds, when they want to go to sleep, put their heads under their wings, that keeps the little birds warm.—Nellie Goucher.

I have noticed that some of the people in our street are planting potatoes. I suppose this is the best time to plant them to have an early crop.—Eve Altken.

I was looking at the fire on Sunday night and I heard it whistle. I think it is caused by some air in the wood that is trying to get out.—W. Horace Ryan.

When I was going out I saw a telephone pole was decaying and the telephone men would some kind of metal around it. I think it was to keep it from falling.—Lorna Creeden.

I noticed that all the spring flowers were coming out, and the May flowers too, we have found a strawberry blossom this week.—Meta Hughes.

I noticed that the Easter lilies are still out. The buttercups are spreading all around and they look very pretty.—Jeanie Taylor.

I noticed that every year the wild flowers come out in the same place as they did the year before, because nobody digs them up.—Isabella Taylor.

I noticed that the buttercups have tiny hairs on their stems. I think it is to prevent insects getting at the honey.—Jessy I. L. Paul.

I noticed that when the men make a permanent sidewalk they put down brown sand first.—Lillian Hecy.

I noticed that the inside edge of the sidewalk is straight, and the outside edge is cut into in some places to make room for the horses to pass over. Sometimes little children do not notice these openings and they slip and fall. I think it would be better to make them straight on both sides.—Gracie Beckwith.

I notice that when a dog chases a cat the cat gets up a tree or on top of a fence. This is because a dog cannot climb and the cat is out of danger.—Vera Kelly.

I noticed that on every fine night the stars always shine. I think that is because there are no clouds to cover them.—Sylvia Musgrave.

I notice that the fruit is not all the same kind. I think the fruit it was all the same would soon get tired of eating it.—Vivian P. Moggey.

I noticed that umbrellas turn inside out in the wind. I think this is because the wind gets up inside of them.—Ruth Tegart.

I noticed when the cherry blossom starts to come out, first gets green on the top and the rest of the body is brown, then it blooms pure white.—Minnie Bell.

Junior—No. 4
I notice the snow in Victoria is not solid like it is in Manitoba, there we can cut it out in blocks and it is fine for building snow houses. I suppose this is because there is so much frost in Manitoba, and here it gets damp too quickly.—Frances Hamilton.

When my father takes out a coil he always has a two wheel cart. The reason why is the coil can turn around quick and will not break the shafts.—John Thomas Jalland.

I noticed that the rock out at Goldstream is all cracked, and you can break it with your hand. I think it is very old.—W. Horace Ryan.

I notice that horses shy when autos come, I think it is because they get frightened of the noise they make.—Marjorie Gosse.

I have noticed that every boat has a different whistle. I think that it is to let the people know the different boats which are coming in.—Pearl Readings.

I noticed that there are walls on Dallas Road. I think this is to keep the bank from caving in.—P. Bainbridge.

I noticed that when you look at a railroad track you will see that there are little spaces between the tracks. I think it is so that when the hot days come that it will expand.—Cecil Harlow.

I notice that the air is warmer up high in a room, this is because the warm air is lighter than the cold air and it is forced up.—Ralph Wilmshurst.

I noticed that when primroses are taken in the house, they turn darker. I think this is because they are cut.—W. Horace Ryan.

I notice that warships are painted a slate color which is more difficult to distinguish than other colors. I think they are painted that color so as to make it difficult for the enemy to distinguish them.—Charlie Walls.

I have noticed that there are signs in the boulevards asking people not to walk on the grass. I think this is because if anyone walked on it it would not grow.—Jeannette Ross.

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and get the fish for food.—May Tripp.

I have noticed that the fruit stores are selling ice cream. I think that is because it is warmer weather.—Alice Ranns.

I noticed that if you get a plain plate and put a quarter of an inch of candle on it, and a glass over it water and about a half-inch lighted candle on it and a glass over it the candle will go out and the water run up into the glass. This is because air is stronger than water, and when the candle goes out, it shows that it has burnt all the air up, and the water rushes in to take its place.—H. W. Davey.

I have noticed that the swallows are flying around. I think it is a sign of spring.—Stanley Miles.

On April 11, 1910, I noticed that the moon was full moon; on one side it was quite dark, the other side was faint. I think this is because the sun-set was on the faint side.—Olive Wilby.

I notice that flowers that drop their heads have a pistil longer than the stamens.—Rita Hunt.

I have noticed that when you put water in a kettle and leave it on for a while to boil, the water goes away. I think all the water goes into the air.—Denise Vasilatos.

I have sometimes noticed quite large pieces of timber full of small holes, in fact completely honeycombed. Upon inquiry I find this is caused by a salt-water beetle, called "torpedo," which has the power of boring its way through the timber.—Inez Bucknam.

I went to the Museum last Friday, and I noticed that there are different kinds of animals and birds. I think they are the natives of British Columbia.—Lillian Hecy.

JACK'S ELECTRICAL SIGNAL
"The Young Railroaders' Series—Tales of Adventure and Ingenuity"

"Orr, Mr. Black wants you." Jack Orr, passing through the business department of the Hammett telegraph office promptly turned aside and entered the manager's room.

"Good morning, Jack. Sit down." "My boy," began the manager, "can you keep a secret?"

"Why, yes, sir," responded Jack, wondering.

"Very well. But I must explain first. I suppose you did not know it—we kept it quiet—but the reason Hansen, the janitor, was discharged a month ago was that he was found taking money from the safe here, which he had in some way learned to open. Well, after he left I changed the combination, and thought the trouble was at an end.

"Last Tuesday morning the cash was again a little short. At the time I suspected an error had been made in counting it the night before. But this morning a second ten-dollar bill is missing, and the cash-box shows unmistakable signs of having been tampered with.

"Now, Johnson, the counter clerk, to whom I had confided the new combination for the safe, you know, that two shall be able to open a safe, as a precaution against the combination being forgotten. Johnson is entirely above suspicion. Still, to make doubly sure, I am going to change the combination once more; and as I have known you for so long, I have chosen you to share the secret with me.

"That is, of course," concluded the manager, "if you have no objection."

"Certainly not. I am sure I appreciate the confidence, Mr. Black," said Jack, quickly.

"Very well, then. The combination is right twenty, twice, back nine; right ten." Can you remember that? For you must not write it down, you know."

Jack repeated the numbers several times, and again thanking the manager for the confidence, continued up-stairs to the operating room.

As Jack entered his office, Jack was again called into Mr. Black's office. For a moment, while Jack wondered, the manager eyed him strangely, then asked, "What was that combination, Jack?"

"Right ninety—no, right thirty—why, I believe I have forgotten it, sir," declared Jack, in confusion.

"Perhaps you have forgotten this too, then?" As he spoke the manager took from his desk a small note book, "I found it on the floor in front of the safe this morning."

"It is mine, sir. I must have dropped it last night. I worked extra until after midnight, sir," explained Jack, "and on the way out I chased a mouse in here from the stairway, and when it ran under the safe I dropped to my knees to find it. The book must have fallen from my pocket. But what is wrong, sir?"

"The cash-box is not in the safe this morning."

Jack started back, the color fading from his cheeks as the significance of it all came to him.

"And now you pretend to have the combination entirely wrong," went on the manager.

"I should prefer proof," Mr. Black said coldly.

Jack caught at the idea. "Would you let me try to prove it, sir? Will you give me a week in which to try to catch the thief?"

"Well, I didn't mean it that way. But, all right—a week. And if things do not look differently by that time, and you still claim ignorance, you will have to go. That's all there is to it."

"Thank you, sir."

At the door Jack turned back. "Mr. Black, are you positive you returned the box to the safe?"

"Positive. It is the last thing I do before going home."

During spare moments on his wire the following day Jack debated the mystery from every side. Finally he had boiled it down to two conflicting facts:

First, that the box was placed in the safe the night before, and in the morning was gone; and that, besides the manager, he was the only one who could have opened the safe and taken it out.

Second, that he knew his own innocent.

The only alternative, then, was that Mr. Black had been mistaken. He had not returned the box to the safe.

"So you keep to it that you know nothing, eh? Well, go ahead," said Mr. Black, shortly, turning back to his desk.

But Jack's hope was quickly shattered. Neither on the desk, nor a table beside the safe, was there anything which could have concealed the box. The following morning brought quick proof that Jack's fears were but too well founded. As he entered the telegraph office, Mr. Black called him and handed him a note. "Now what have you to say?" he demanded solemnly.

"A lead-pencil sawed Jack read."

"Mr. Black, your young Operator Orr can tell something about that cash box was stole he was showing the key of the box to someone yesterday an I saw him meby you will find the key in his offis cote."

"It is the very key," said the manager, producing a small key on a ring. "I recall having left it in the lock."

For some moments Jack stood pale and speechless. Despite the disguised writing and poor spelling, the letter was from Smith, he had scarcely been doubting. But how was it possible? Truly matters were beginning to look serious for him.

Quickly, however, Jack's natural spirit of fight-to-the-end returned to him, and handing the letter back, he said, respectfully but determinedly: "Mr. Black, I still hold on to your promise to give me a week in which to prove my innocence. And I'll prove, too, sir, that this key was placed in my pocket by some one else—probably by the one who really took the box. I believe I know who it was, but I'll prove it first."

Reluctantly the manager consented, for he now firmly believed, at least, in Jack's complicity; and leaving him, Jack sought the operating-room, to spend every spare moment in turning the matter over in his mind.

What next could he do? If only he could find the Operator who had probably have done with it. It seemed unlikely that he would have taken it away with him. Might he not after removing the money, have hidden it in the cellar? Jack determined to search there; and accordingly, at noon, he descended and began a systematic hunt amid the odds and ends filling the basement.

The first noon hour's search brought no result. The second day, returning to the task somewhat dispiritedly, Jack began overhauling a pile of old cross-pieces. There was a squeak, and a rat shot out.

In a moment Jack was in hot pursuit with a stick. The rat ran toward the furnace and disappeared. At the spot, an instant later, Jack found a hole in the brick foundation, and thrust the stick into it. The stick caught, he pulled, and suddenly several bricks fell out.

Dropping to his knees, Jack peered into the opening. A sharp cry broke from him, and thrusting in a hand, he drew something forth.

Uttering a cry of triumph, Jack leaped to his feet and started on a run for the stair. But suddenly he halted. After all, was he absolutely sure it was Smith who had placed it there? Would the producing of the box prove it?

Remarkable Medicine Feast

Like the builders of Jerusalem of old, the early French settlers of Canada labored with weapons in their hands. The danger of death by torture at the hands of cruel savages dogged their footsteps and compelled them to live in what was practically a state of continuous warfare. And it was the most cruel and wretched of all forms of war, for the people had to defend themselves, not against an open enemy that fought only the organized military forces, but against a foe that relied as much upon stealth and treachery as upon the musket and the tomahawk, and that made war, not only upon soldiers, but upon every inhabitant of the land—the infant in its mother's arms, the aged cripple at the fireside. That enemy was the Iroquois nation, a confederacy consisting at that time of five tribes occupying what is now the central part of the state of New York. Each member of the confederacy was called a nation and the whole was known as the Five Nations, which in later years became Six by the admittance of the Tuscaroras from the south. Of all the Indian tribes or nations of North America, the Iroquois were the most powerful and probably the most fierce and cruel. They had made some progress in improving and enlarging their means of sustenance. They grew large quantities of maize, or Indian corn, which they laid up for use when game was scarce or as a ration when on the warpath. They raised large numbers of pigs, they had rude but permanent dwellings collected in villages or cantonments, and they had a federal form of government which kept the nations united and so enabled them to present a strong front to a common enemy.

Around Lake Simcoe, in what is now Western Ontario, dwelt the Huron nation, which belonged to the same stock as the Iroquois, and the two may in a general way be considered as cousins. Family quarrels are proverbially bitter, and long before the coming of the white man some such quarrel had broken out between these cousins. The French found them at war, and at first took the side of the Hurons. About the year 1649 the Iroquois drove the Hurons from their country, after horrible massacres, and the remnant of the broken nation sought refuge near Quebec. Today the last of the Hurons are living at Lorette, a small reservation a few miles north of the Ancient Capital.

A Memorable Episode

Being friends of the Hurons, the French were regarded by the Iroquois as enemies, and the warfare waged by those fiercest of savages upon the handful of settlers in the lower valley of the St. Lawrence makes up the greater part of early Canadian history. It is a history of bloodshed and wild adventure, replete with episodes more thrilling than any described in the pages of fiction. The essential features of one of the most remarkable, but by no means the most tragic of these episodes, are briefly set forth here.

During the summer of 1653 the country between Montreal and Quebec was overrun by Iroquois, and almost within sight of the walls of the Capital settlers were killed or carried off for future torture. A large band laid siege to Three Rivers, but thirty-two men in canoes from Quebec managed to reach the place and save it from capture. The band of Iroquois in the field belonged to the Onondaga nation, the central member of the confederacy. Suddenly the Onondagas appeared to experience a change of heart, and proposed peace. The reason, then not known to the French, was that a war had broken out with the Eries, the Iroquois' nearest neighbor on the west, and "one war at a time" was the Iroquois policy. They would, therefore, make peace with the French, turn upon the Eries, and having crushed them, dispose afterwards of the French at their own time.

A grand council was held at Quebec and peace was concluded, but in the treaty one Iroquois nation would not join. It was the Mohawks, the most eastern member of the confederacy who dwelt where Albany, N. Y., now stands. Between them and the Onondagas bad feeling had grown up, and they, therefore, took no part in the council nor recognized the peace.

The one burning desire of the Iroquois was to complete the destruction of the Hurons. The remnant of this nation was living near Quebec, the principal colony being on the Island of Orleans, just below the city. From time to time little war parties of Iroquois killed a few Hurons and carried others into captivity; but through fear of the French, or because the Hurons found shelter in the fort at Quebec, an attack of general extermination was not attempted.

The Onondagas now decided to accomplish their fiendish purposes by the aid of treachery. They would get a number of the French to come and live among them and then with these in their possession as hostages the Onondagas would make an end of the Hurons without the French daring to interfere. That scheme was set on foot with a cunning and duplicity truly most remarkable. In the end it failed because the cunning Indians were beaten at their own game.

A Treacherous Scheme

The Onondagas requested, and the request was almost in the form of a demand, that a French colony be planted in their midst.

It was to consist of missionaries and artisans who could teach the Indians, and they might bring a guard of soldiers. Hurons also were invited to accompany the colonists and be adopted into the Onondaga nation. The Hurons were not deceived. They knew that treachery lurked in the scheme, and yet they dared not wholly refuse, for refusal would mean that they would be attacked with great

er fierceness than ever. The position of the French was very similar. If they displeased the Onondagas the latter would again join forces with the Mohawks and ravage Canada; and the poor, struggling Canada of those years had neither the men nor the means for carrying on such a war. Solemn councils were held at Quebec and finally, with great misgivings, it was decided to do as required and establish among the Onondagas a mission colony. All felt that it was like putting ones head into the lion's mouth, but no other course seemed possible.

In May, 1656, the colonists set out from Quebec. The party consisted of four priests, ten soldiers and between thirty and forty other Frenchmen. The journey to Montreal was made in two large boats, which were followed by twelve canoes filled with Onondagas and Hurons. The miserable Hurons had accepted the invitation as the lesser of two evils and were going to join the ranks of their enemies. Many of them, as events proved, were going to their doom. From Montreal westward the journey was made in canoes. The chief town of the Onondagas was on the shore of the beautiful lake of the same name, and it was reached from Lake Ontario by ascending the Oswego River. Along the latter part of their journey the colonists and their Indian companions suffered from hunger. Their provisions ran short, the fishing on Lake Ontario failed, and they were forced to content themselves with cranberries of the last year which still clung to the vines found in the meadows along the shores. All but five of the Indians deserted the party. When toiling up the Oswego river the party was met by two canoes laden with Indian corn and fish which had been sent down for their use. On the following day the colonists reached the headquarters of the Onondagas, which was also the federal capital of the Iroquois Five Nations, where the great council or federal parliament was held. The journey had been commenced at Quebec in May; it was now July.

The natives had assembled in large numbers to welcome the colonists and there was a salute from the soldiers' graves. On the following day there was a great feast at which was served out a great abundance of venison, bear's meat, beaver-tails, bears and corn. "If they kill us after this," wrote one of the missionary priests, "it will be from fickleness, not premeditated treachery." But the priest had not yet learned the extent to which Iroquois dissimulation and treachery could be carried.

The Mission Established

One week later the great Council of the Five Nations was held, attended by the chiefs of the different members of the confederacy—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. Permission was granted to one of the missionaries to address the gathering, and he made an eloquent appeal to the savages to accept the Christian faith.

The feasting and the council at an end, the colonists set to work to build themselves a home on the shore of the beautiful lake. Trees were felled, beams squared, palisades shaped, and soon there was completed a building large enough to house the whole colony, with a strong, high palisade set around it. The mission was begun.

The attempt to Christianize the Onondagas was now taken up with zeal and missionaries were sent out to the neighboring nations, by whom they were received in a friendly manner. But the priests saw only what was on the surface beneath it the savages were planning the colonists' destruction.

In Canada the Mohawks continued their war upon the Hurons, killing them immediately beneath the ramparts of Fort St. Louis in Quebec, and carrying many away as prisoners. Hearing of this exploit the Onondagas, jealous of their rival kinsmen, sent a band to Quebec to claim their share of the human plunder. Given up to despair, the miserable Hurons, to the number of fifty, obeyed their tyrants and embarked for Onondaga. Many of them were killed on the journey and others, on reaching their destination, were burned to death, among the victims being several women and their infant children.

Bands of other Iroquois continued to prowl about Canada, carrying death and destruction wherever they went. But there was now a new Governor at Quebec, the brave soldier, Aillebout, and he caused twelve of the Iroquois to be captured and held as hostages. When their release was demanded it was flatly refused.

The crisis at the Onondaga mission was fast approaching. The young warriors, whom it was always hard to keep in check, killed thirteen Huron captives, and they were with impatience awaiting the day when they would set upon the mission and massacre the French.

Rumors reached the colonists that their death had been decreed at a secret council, and at length a converted Onondaga on his death bed revealed the plot.

The massacre was to take place before spring opened, but the capture of the twelve warriors, then held at hostages in Quebec, had caused delay. The situation of the mission was frightful, death in the most horrible form stared them in the face, and escape seemed impossible. Messengers were hastily sent to call in the priests from the outlying posts and all the colonists, fifty-three in number, gathered in the fortified house by the lake.

Awaiting the Signal

A band of Onondagas now bivouacked each night around the house; some built huts close to the mission gate, and here they lounged and smoked, or strolled about the yard and outbuildings seemingly as friendly as ever

with the French, whom they were waiting to butcher at a signal from their leader.

Among the French was a young man named Radisson, who, a few years later, was the first white man to reach the Hudson Bay overland from Canada, and who afterwards became a partner of Prince Rupert, of England, in the Hudson Bay Company. It is said that he devised the plan that saved the members of the Onondaga mission. The only way of escape was by water as soon as the ice should leave the Oswego rivers. They had eight canoes which would carry half the party. In the spacious loft of the mission-house two large flat-boats were secretly built, each capable of carrying fifteen men. The next thing thing was to find an opportunity of using them.

In order to secure this, Radisson made use of the Indian's superstitious belief in the medicine feast, at which it was essential that the guests should devour everything set before them, however great the quantity, unless absolved from doing so by the person in whose behalf the feast was given, he himself taking no share in the banquet. Failure to do so was not only a grave insult to the host, but an offence sure to bring punishment of some dire, mysterious kind upon the guests. The feast was usually given to avert some impending calamity revealed to the host in a dream.

This part of the plan was easily provided for. A young Frenchman belonging to the mission had been adopted by the Iroquois chief and he spoke the Indian language fluently. He told his foster-father that in a dream it had been revealed to him that he would die unless the spirits were appeased by one of these "medicine" feasts. A day was at once set for the sacred festival. The mission made ample preparations for the coming scene of gluttony, upon whose success hung their only hope of escape. The hogs belonging to the mission were killed, and the stores ransacked in order that nothing might be wanting that would whet the Indians' appetites and lead them on to gorge themselves to the full.

The feast took place on March 20th, in a large enclosure just outside the mission palisade. Here high fires of pine knots were built and around them was first carried out a long programme of dances and games of skill and agility. With evident zest the Indians entered into the sport, no doubt for the purpose of hiding their treachery and hoodwinking their intended victims, little suspecting that a deeper cunning was at work to defeat their scheme of diabolical treachery.

The Plot that Failed

Late in the evening the steaming kettles were brought in, and their contents ladled out into the wooden bowls which each guest at an Indian feast always provided for himself. At first the Indians no doubt relished the boiled fresh pork, but even an Indian's appetite has its limitations, and there came a time when all had eaten enough. But at a "medicine" feast this was not taken into account, and all guests had to go on and on until all set before them had been devoured. Several times the surfeited savages entreated the young Frenchman to say that it was enough. "Will you suffer me to die?" he asked. "The spirits are not satisfied." Then the Indians again bent to their disgusting task. But there came a limit beyond which Nature would not go. "Enough," said the young man. "Now sleep until we wake you in the morning," and in order to lull them to repose a companion of the young man stood by and played soft airs on the violin. Soon all the feasters were asleep or in a stupor that rendered them equally helpless.

While the feasting had been going on the Frenchmen of the mission had carried from the loft their two flat boats and quietly launched them beside the canoes. Provisions, arms and baggage were on board and the men lay on their oars awaiting the coming of their few companions who had been present at the feast. As soon as sleep had overcome the Indians, the last of the colonists embarked. The ice of the winter had broken, but recent frost had crusted the river. The flat-boats led the way, the canoes following in the wake, the men in the bows of the foremost boats breaking the ice with clubs as they advanced. Soon they were rowing swiftly down the Oswego river, and when day dawned Onondaga was far behind.

When the Indians awoke in the morning, dull and stupid, they were astonished that the mission house was so silent. Looking through the palisades they saw nothing moving except a flock of hens scratching in the snow, and one or two dogs in the house, barking to be set free. After waiting for some time the Indians climbed the palisade, burst in the doors and found the house empty. During the night snow had fallen, completely hiding the foot-steps of the Frenchmen, made while launching their boats. The amazement of the Indians was unbounded, and seized with a superstitious awe, they thought their intended victims had flown off through the air.

On April 3, the French, in their boats and canoes, reached Montreal. Twenty days later they were at Quebec, saved by the most remarkable "medicine feast" on record.

Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, was a more or less genial opponent of matrimony as a state.

One day he said to his friend Miss Ellen Churchyard, of Woodbridge:

"Do you know, Nell, what marriage is?"

Miss Churchyard thought not.

"Then I'll tell you," said he. "Marriage is standing at ones desk, nicely settled to work, when a great big bonnet pushes in at the door, and asks you to go for a walk with it."

Coster—"Ere who abahit it?"

Hawker—"Wot abahit wot?"

Coster—"Wot abahit wot ye said abahit me?"

Hawker—"Well, wot abahit it?" (And so on.)—Punch.

The Invaluable Bamboo

To the native of the Philippine Islands, bamboo is essential to bare existence. Bamboo constitutes the whole or a part of almost every article he makes and, deprived of it, he could scarcely avoid extinction.

First of all, he builds his shack of bamboo from foundation to roof, not another thing entering into its construction except the grass thatch. The posts on which it rests are large bamboos; the floor is made of narrow bamboo slats bound together with ropelike strips of the same material; the walls are made of a thin variety of bamboo split open at one side and flattened out into something that serves the purpose of a board; and the very doors and windows are made of the same wonderful wood, opening and shutting by means of hollow bamboos which slide upon smaller ones.

Into the construction of these houses not a single nail or bit of iron of any kind enters. The bamboo rafters are fastened to bamboo plates with bamboo pegs, and bound down against lifting typhoons with strips of pliable bamboo stronger than the strongest manila rope.

When thatch is not used for the roof of the shack, medium sized bamboo are halved and lapped, forming a roof that is waterproof against the fiercest tropical deluge. Even the ladder by which the door of this primitive house on stilts is reached is made wholly of bamboo, sapling bamboo rungs being inserted into two stout bamboo poles, and the whole securely bound together with green, twinelike strips of the same material.

Rice to be cooked is frequently put into the hollow joint of a green bamboo and placed on a fire made of bamboo twigs. This unique cooking utensil will not burn through, however hot the fire, because of the moisture within, and when the rice is done a blow from a bolo splits open the vessel, and the contents, steaming hot, snowy, delicious, stand temptingly forth ready for the grimy brown fingers that quickly soil their whiteness.

Indeed, at some parts of the year the young bamboo itself is used for food by the poorer classes. A few weeks after the rains begin, bamboo sprouts, spotted like watersnakes, shoot up above the jungle as if by magic, and the sprouts of a particular variety (there are said to be at least twenty-five kinds of bamboo in the archipelago) are very succulent when boiled, if gathered before they are more than a foot high.

As a Water Carrier

The Filipino has little use for the water bucket of his white cousin. When he wishes to draw water from a well, which invariably has been scooped out with bamboos, he fastens a hollow bamboo joint to a bamboo sweep by means of a bamboo rope, and the problem is solved. If water is to be carried from a stream, he takes a stout bamboo about eight feet long, removes from the interior all partitions which mark the growth of each year and separates each joint, leaving the one at the butt end, thus making in a few minutes a vessel that will hold several buckets of water and outwear the best pail ever manufactured. Proceeding to the nearest stream, he fills it, deftly balances it upon his shoulder with the open end just high enough to save the contents, and trots back to his hut with far greater ease than would the white man with a single bucketful.

Even native musical instruments are made of bamboo, some of them being marvels of ingenuity. The flutes are of bamboo, whittled out with a knife apparently by guess, but proving very accurate and sweet in tone. Crude violins are also constructed of the same material, strings, pegs, and even the entire bow consisting of nothing but bamboo.

In agricultural operations the Filipino would be helpless without bamboo. All except the axel and wheels of his queer little two-wheeled cart are made of it. His barrow consists of nothing more elaborate than strips of halved bamboo lashed together, with the projecting prongs of lopped-off branches for teeth. And the sled his carabao drags through the mud of the rice paddies, or along the dusty trail, is a light bamboo frame lashed to two curving poles of the same variety of good.

Without bamboo the Filipino would be deprived of fish, which is almost as important a part of his diet as rice itself. His fish weir is constructed of strips of bamboo charred in a fire to make them more durable, and the cylindrical fish traps he uses in the rivers are constructed of the same invaluable material.

In his cranky dugout the Filipino could not venture to sea a dozen rods in rough weather without a buoyant bamboo for outriggers, and the navigation of the many shallow, rapid streams by which he reaches the interior would be impossible without the light, unsinkable bamboo raft he so skilfully handles.

The few crude bridges he builds of his own inclination are always of bamboo, no other material entering into them. It is light, tough, cheap; it is always to be found growing along the banks of the stream to be bridged, and when torrential rains sweep it away it is easily replaced from the nearest bamboo clump.

When fire destroys his shack, the Filipino need not be greatly concerned; for the thrifty bamboo jungle is always creeping up to his door, and a few days' work with his carabao and bolo will replace the lost domicile without the aid of insurance money.

In war, too, the Filipino finds many uses for this indispensable wood. When he sets a snare in the path of his enemy he constructs the noose of rattan, the most pliable and diminutive variety of bamboo, and bends down the nearest bamboo for a spring pole. When he constructs a deadly trap with bamboo teeth poisoned by dipping them into putrid meat, these teeth are inserted into the halves of a

split bamboo, which are sprung apart, which, when released, close with a force sufficient to drive the teeth through the stoutest leg.

Even in death the Filipino is inseparable from his bamboo. He is carried to the cemetery in a bamboo mat suspended from a bamboo pole, his grave is dug with a bamboo scoop, and a bamboo cross usually marks his last resting place.

WIND OF 120 DAYS

The "Bad-i-sad-o-bist-roz," the famous wind of 120 days of Seistan, is the one feature of the country lying at the junction of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, says the Singapore Free Press. This appalling wind dominates life from May to September. It prevails over a stretch of country a hundred miles wide and renders existence almost unbearable. It may vary slightly from year to year in strength and duration, but invariably comes from north-northwest, 34 degrees west and 5 degrees on either side of that is its greatest variation. In quiet years the wind may not exceed 65 miles an hour, and is seldom less than 40. In bad years it reaches 120 miles an hour. The country is dominated by it. Houses have to be built with a strong wall on the north-northwest side, blank except for one window, generally divided up into small holes, which are stopped up with dabs of mud as the wind increases, and which are removed as it falls. No garden can exist without its wind wall. Tents have to be arranged as to trunks and furniture.

A table placed close enough to be within reach of the canvas walls as they sway and sag to the blast wears a hole in the canvas in a day or two, even a walking stick or cane does the same by the mere friction of the end against the stout cloth. The surface of the land is profoundly modified by this persistent force. Driving before it great clouds of dust and gravel, it acts as a perfect sand blast and destroys even the strongest buildings. Loose baked bricks take on an edge like a saw with deeply cut teeth. Walls at right angles to its direction are completely removed, those end on are ground and pared away. "The wind of Seistan wears away the walls of buildings as the whetstone wears away steel."

From the summits of the low plateaux that abound in the country, especially at the commencement of the wind, when frost has disintegrated the rock and soil, drifts hundreds of yards long and 20 feet deep are formed. Cattle as well as men need shelter from the fierce north-northwester, the enemy to life in the country. They are penned in chambers dug out of the soil and roofed over for protection, a sloping ramp affording means of egress.

Touching the speed of 120 miles an hour, it is interesting to note that 40 miles represents a gale, 60 miles a heavy storm, and 80 to 150 miles a hurricane sweeping everything before it. The wind of 120 days has every right to be classed with those better known classic breezes dignified by special names, the simoon, the sirocco, the solano, the harmattan, the puna winds of Peru, the mistral of Marseilles, the pampero of Buenos Ayres or the willy-willy of West Australia.

AUTOMATIC TICKET AGENTS

The Great Western Railway Company will install at Snow Hill station, Birmingham, England, a railway ticket printing machine which it is contended will render almost superfluous the ticket agent as we know him today, and do away with the somewhat cumbersome system of storing the thousands of different tickets which may be called for by the travelling public. The machine is a small and unpretentious looking contrivance. It is three feet six inches long, barely two feet broad and four feet in height. When a ticket to a certain station is required, an indicator, which carries the name of every station upon the system arranged in alphabetical order, is touched, the clerk slips a blank into a slot in the printing carriage, a small handle is turned and a completely printed ticket drops out, ready for use. That is all the work required.

At the same time the ticket is printed a record of the sale is placed in duplicate upon a continuous strip of paper, together with the fare and all information required for book-keeping. As a result, when the clerk goes off duty all that he has to do is to total the continuous strip and to count his cash. The machine is capable of printing 3,000 different tickets.

COOKING FOR TROOPS N THE MARCH

Cold tinned meat for troops in warfare will soon disappear from the list of the hardships of active service. The use of the motor vehicle and the invention of a means of cooking tinned or fresh meat while moving rapidly have received the approval of British military authorities. An Irish quartermaster has invented a traveling kitchen, fixed in an ordinary wagon, which can cook for 800 men as it moves with them, and at the first halt in a forced march a hot meal can be served at once. By the application of motor power, the radius of these traveling stoves can be increased enormously in dealing with scattered troops, and it should be possible for men in the most lonely outpost situations to be served with hot food instead of eating the cold rations which they carry with them. These kitchens are so balanced that they keep upright when passing over the roughest ground without spilling or risk of turning over. The field kitchen is an oil fuel one, without spark or smoke.